

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1		Name	Affiliation	Date Received	Comment Code	Summary Main Comments	Pg. #	Add'tional Comments	Categorey of Comment	For/Against Proposed Decision	Against	For	Unclear	
2		(b) (6)	citizen	12/19/13	1-A	· Very concerned about Oregon's environment and waterways but proposed decision doesn't make sense.	1		General-need to improve water quality	Against				
3					1-B	· Oregon has met almost all of requirements and water quality/habitats have been improving for past 15 yrs.	1		General-made improvements in water quality					
4					1-C	· Proposed decision would harm effective programs that support strong water quality/watershed programs in state and jeopardizes \$4M in federal funding.	1		Penalties-negative impacts		1			
5					2-A	· OR legislature is obstructing salmon recovery progress and prevents state agencies from monitoring WQ necessary to support CZARA NPS water quality achievement goals.	1	Included two attachments related to toxic/metal comtamination	Monitoring-improvements needed; Salmon-need more protection	Unclear				
6			citizen	12/20/13		· Need to include toxic contamination impairment assessment for NPS--can't be done under current political climate.	1		Toxics/Pesticides					
7					2-B	Disapproval will hopefully help improve situation in OR and break up political log-jam so toxics can be addressed appropriately.	1		Decision-benefit; Toxics/Pesticides				1	
8					3-A	· Concerned about 2007 overspray on his property and wants us to consider toxic effects.	1		Forestry-pesticides					
9			citizen	12/20/13	3-B	· Notes wildlife and fish just starting to come back. Recent testing of old domestic water supply still shows residual effects.	1	Includes link to overspray in Curry County.	Forestry-pesticides	Unclear			1	
10			citizen	12/20/13	4-A	· Very pleased when heard about proposed decision and pressure we're applying to Oregon to uphold its responsibilites.	1		Decision-benefit	For				
11					4-B	· Glad fed regulators are recognizing harm logging is doing to water quality	1		Forestry-general					
12					4-C	· Oregon needs to prioritize clean water (even for smallest streams) and guard against human-made landslides.	1		Forestry-riparian; landslides; pesticides			1		
13					5-A	· "Every dollar taken out of this program will decrease this program by that amount."	1	Comments are verbatim. No further comments provided.	Penalties-negative impacts	Against				
14			citizen	12/21/13	5-B	· "Most coastal streams are running in their natural state and need no assistance. No farming and no more logging."	1		General-made improvements to water quality		1			
15			citizen	12/21/13	6-A	· I concur with the State of Oregon (can provide details if asked).	1		General		1			
16			citizen	12/22/13	7-A	· Has witnessed significant changes (improvements) in forest practices since 1960s.	1	Additional off-topic comments related to Spotted/Barred owl.	Forestry-general	Unclear				
17					7-B	· Proposal to remove abandonned forest rds is foolish...many are stable.	1		Forestry-roads					
18					7-C	· Watershed mngt on grand scheme is better approach due to limited funding to address problem and establish priorities.	1		Forestry-general				1	
19					8-A	· Recognizes there are water quality issues from ag, logging and other sources (kayaked amidst cow patties in OR central coast) but state is making progress.	1		General-need to improve water quality					
20					8-B	Reducing funding for programs that will help OR tackle wq issues is not the answer.	1		Penalties-negative impacts					

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21					8-C	· Agrees with Oregonian editorial that applying one-size-fits all approach doesn't work. A tailored approach is needed...one that is underway but just needs more \$ to support.	1		General-one-size-fits all	Against	1			
22		(b) (6)	citizen	12/25/13	9-A	· Supports proposed decision.	1		Decision	For				
23					9-B	For too long, has been concerned about landslides, siltation, and clearcuts from forestry and	1		Forestry-landslides, riparian, clear cuts					
24					9-C	· Glad fed. Govn't is taking action to w/hold funding.	1		Penalties			1		
25			citizen	12/30/13	11-A	· Oregan should be penalized. Citizens in Oregon do not have healthy, sustainable old-growth forests, and non-polluted streams.	1		Penalties; General-need to improve water quality	for				
26					11-B	· There is no stormwater mngt for new development and aging/leaking septic systems aren't being fixed.	1		New devel; OSDS					
27					11-C	· Need to stop runoff from past logging roads.	1		Forestry-roads			1		
28			citizen	1/5/14	10-A	· NOAA/EPA is holding state to higher standard based on what we've approved for other states (e.g. CA). Either need to approve OR or go back and disapprove other states. Keeping on raising threshold for OR is unfair and costly for state.	1	(b) (6)	General-holding to higher standard					
29					10-B	· Holding states responsible for all CZARA requirements isn't right...some, like OSDS, are outside state's jurisdiction.	1		General-problems with CZARA					
30					10-C	· Too much focus on water quality improvements. Given population/development increase, even maintaining water quality levels at 1990 levels is a success.	1		General-water quality					
31					10-D	· The CWA has demonstrated that its needed revisions over the years as evidenced by prior amendents and recommends now is another time to address problems with CZARA.	1		General-problems with CZARA					
32		10-E			· CWA recognizes there isn't a one-size-fits-all response to addressing NPS. As such, absurd to place arbitrary and capricious temporal and jurisdictional standards on a state.	1	General-one-size-fits all		Against		1			
33		citizen	1/7/14	12-A	· Anti-clear cutting (doesn't believe it can be done sustainably); pro sustainable forestry.	1	Additional off-topic comments related to general	Forestry-clear cutting	Unclear					
34				12-B	· Supports regular maintenace of septic systems.	1		OSDS				1		
35		citizen	1/16/14	13-A	· Agrees with proposed decision to disapprove OR's program.	1		Decision						
36				13-B	· Supportive of 3 key areas where Oregon hasn't met program requirements (forestry--all elements, OSDS, and new devel) and asks us to continue to work with OR to address those issues.	1		New Devel; OSDS; Forestry-riparian; landslides; pesticides; roads						
37				13-C	· Notes NPS impacts from Ag must also be addressed.	1		Ag-General		For	1			
38		citizen	1/31/14	14-A	· Disagrees with proposed decision	1	Sumbitted Biannual Report for Coquille Watershed Assoc.	Decision	Against					
39				14-B	· Through experience on watershed assoc and previous position in USFS, believes state and OWEB, SWCDs, watershed groups are doing (and have done) a lot to improve wq	1		General-made improvements in water quality						
40				14-C	· Loosing \$4M in federal funding that supports watershed work will be like "throwing the baby out with the bath water."	1		Penalties-negative impacts						
41				14-D	· ODF is working to strengthen forest rules for riparian protection but face political challenges that require thoughtful science to bring along. Maintaining support of forest industry is important for water quality protection and will take longer than Spring 2014.	2		Forestry-riparian; General-need more time		1				
42					15-A	· Agrees with proposed decision to disapprove OR's program.	1		Decision					

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43					15-B	Not clear why public comment is required on the NOAA-F and EPA’s (Agencies) analysis as long as their justification or statement of intent to approve or disapprove the program (Proposal) is based solely on pre-established criteria and valid scientific grounds. Overall, I find this to be the case, and further that the technical analysis in the Proposal is generally robust with respect to the issues it examines	1		General-public comment; General-support rationales					
44					15-C	· There are no meaningful regulatory assurances in OR's CNP to protect water quality and designated uses.	1		General-fails to meet wqs/uses					
45					15-D	· Voluntary measures/promises won't work; clearly enforceable measures, regulatory linkages and management controls are needed. CZARA specifically requires coastal states to have enforceable controls on nonpoint sources of pollution in order to continue to receive federal grant funding.	1		General-voluntary approaches					
46					15-E	· Salmon habitat and continued federal species listings show that the salmon resource(s) in Oregon have been and continue to be declining	2		General-salmon; General-fails to meet wqs/uses					
47					15-F	· NOAA/EPA need to include in future rationales and consider when evaluating future state submissions: interconnected habitat and water quality factors and legacy issues, beaver management, watershed and riparian factors influencing water quality, novel human chemical contaminants, over-allocation of water, urban runoff from older as well as newer developments, and little consideration given to the importance of maintaining groundwater flow connection(s), and climate changes	2		General-need to consider other issues					
48					15-G	Overall NOAA/EPA analyses are correct. There are several major areas of the coastal NPSPC program are in need of significant improvement and/or additional management measures. Some of the areas identified are: measures for forestry, new urban development, and septic/sewer systems (note: the Agencies should broaden the latter to include measures to improve nonpoint source treatment and control of stormwater, urban surface, and road related runoff; similarly the Agencies should include both new and older urban development and infrastructure)	2		OSDS; New Devel; Forestry; General-need to consider other uses					
49					15-H	· ODA’s poor past and ongoing efforts at regulating agricultural and livestock practices that harm salmon and other biota are not acknowledged in analyses. Missing (suggested additional) measures to adequately protect water quality include: 1) minimum required riparian buffers on commercial agricultural lands (Note: the published literature suggests a buffer width of no less 100 feet, or 30 meters. Buffers wider than 100’ might be necessary on low gradient channels that might meander, and adjacent to designated critical habitats for listed species, for example core salmonid spawning and rearing areas); 2) fencing streams and riparian areas to reduce or eliminate trailing, trampling and fecal contamination by livestock; 3) improved permitting, monitoring and relocation of CAFOs, and 4) regulatory provisions (with or without incentives) to promote reestablishment of riparian vegetation in critical habitats and to promote beaver reintroduction in suitable locations.	5		Ag-add MMs					
50					15-I	· Need to consider novel chemicals (Rx drugs, BC pills, pain medications and caffeine) impacting wq.	3		General-need to consider other uses					
51					15-J	· Need to consider over allocation of water/withdraws and impacts less water has on increasing pollutant loads, etc.	6		General-need to consider other uses					

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52		(b) (6)	citizen	2/20/14	15-K	Need to consider the role of beaver and beaver dams in moderating flows and improving water quality in the broadest sense(s) should be included and examined. Measures should be included to cease or scale back beaver eradication efforts, and also to facilitate and promote beaver re-establishment in suitable locations	4		General-need to consider other uses	For				
53					15-L	FPA rules are outdated and need to be revised. In 1996 NMFS has stated key problems with rules and improvements. Most of these issues were affirmed by independent scientific panel.	5		Forestry-general					
54					15-M	· Need to consider climate change. Climate stressed organisms can be more sensitive to pollution.	6		General-need to consider other uses			1		
55		(b) (6)	Lower Nehalem Watershed Council	2/26/14	16-A	· Watershed council does good work.	1		General-voluntary approaches	Against (penalties)				
56					16-B	· Agree that there should be some sort of penalty to motivate the state to comply with CZARA, but penalties, as structured, would hurt watershed councils and others on-the ground that are doing the good work and need federal/state funding to continue.	1		Penalties-negative impacts					
57					16-D	· Need to tailor puntative impacts to only effect those that should be (not others such as watershed councils)	2		Penalties				1	
58			Clamdigger s Assoc. of Oregon	3/4/14 (w/ follow up on 3/6)	17-A	· Strongly support disapproval to wake up OR gov'n't to reality of not protecting the environment.	1		Decision; Penalties-benefits	For				
59						Septic tanks at OR state parks and other locations are discharging sewage to waterways.	1		OSDS					
60					17-B	· Towns of Myrtle Pt and Powers release sewage to Coquille when rains and can't harvest shellfish.	1		OSDS					
61					17-C	Concerned about superfund contamination impacting shellfish harvest and that DEQ is not enforcing needed actions.	2		Toxics/Superfund					
62					17-D	Should have invertebrate species plan in place.	2		General-need to consider other uses					
63					21-A	Funding Oregon CZMA should be contingent on having Invertebrate Species Plan in place for fresh and saltwaters	1		General-need to consider other uses			1		
64					18-A	· Funding Oregon CZMA should be contingent on having Invertebrate Species Plan in place that includes improved harvest regulations for shellfish, sewage spill hotline, shellfish monitoring, and ensures contaminants are not raised above normal baseline levels.	2	Includes many examples of blogs posts and letters they have written to various state agencies.	General-need to consider other uses	For				
65			Clamdigger s Assoc. of Oregon	3/5/14	18-B	· Concerned about sewage discharges and well as poor forestry practices (discharge of bark dust/debris into bay) that have caused clam die-offs and made them unharvestable. Sites specific examples.	9		OSDS; Forestry-General					
66					18-C	Also concerned that state/EPA do not properly warn people not to eat shellfish due to baterica/toxics.	9		OSDS; Toxics					
67					18-D	· Organization has tried to speak with ODFW and ODFW Commission leadership but claims offers to meet/hear their recommendations were not acted on.	through out		Forestry-General			1		
68					19-A	· Oyster farmer in Tillamook Bay	1							
69					19-B	· Supports disapproval because OR doesn't have MMs or additional MMs in place to achieve/maintain WQS.	1		Decision					
70					19-C	· Cites specific examples of Tillamook Bay beging close to shellfish harvest for 100 days/yr due to ag runoff.	1		Ag-General					

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71		(b) (6)	citizen	2/28/14	19-D	There has never been meaningful oversight of Tillamook Dairy Mngt Industry. Voluntary measures aren't working.	1		Ag-General	For				
72					19-E	· Despite many investments in studies from NEP, still a wq problem.	1		General-water quality			1		
73					20-A	· OR streams are among the cleanest in nation and provide suitable water for aquaculture.	1		General-water quality					
74					20-B	Additional riparian setbacks would only hurt logging industry and drive up price of lumber.	1		Forestry-riparian					
75					20-C	· Coos County has more forestry than any part of Oregon and more salmon.	1		Forestry-general					
									Forestry-General; General-made improvements to water quality					
76			citizen	1/8/14	20-D	Watershed councils are doing good work and we don't need additional regulation.	1			Against	1			
77					22-A	· Support disapproval...may be only effective way to get action in state.	1		Decision-benefit					
78					22-B	· Oregon doesn't have practices in place to protect streams from polluted runoff. Although state still claimins programs are effective	1		General-fails to meet wqs/uses					
79					22-C	· Federal/state gov'n't have responsibiliy to manage waters in the public trust for max. long-term benefit for current/future generations. This is not being done.	1		General-fails to meet wqs/uses					
80					22-D	· TMDLs show that existing programs are not working (high water temps, sediment loads and nutrients).	1		General-water quality; General-fails to meet wqs/uses					
81			citizen	3/8/14	22-E	· Many states have stronger NPS controls for forest practices. OR is frequently judged as the weakest along the west coast. Its time for them to change.	2		Forestry-General	For		1		
82			citizen	3/14/14	23-A	· Supports proposed decision (on all counts)---4 forestry concerns, osds and new devel.	2		Decision	For		1		
83					23-B	· Also necessary for state to include ag MM necessary for achieving WQS.	2		Ag-add MMs					
84					24-A	· Supports disapproval decision.	1		Decision			1		
85					24-B	· Commentor is fisherman that as witnessed OR's inability to protect fish-bearing streams from forestry runoff (logging and rd building).	1		Forestry-general; Forestry-roads					
86					24-C	· BOF/ODF have had proposals to improve stream protection come before than but to date, have failed to take action.	1		Forestry-riparian					
87			citizen	3/14/14	24-D	· DEQ has also failed to take action to respond to forestry issues too.	1		Forestry-General	For				
88					25-A	· Agrees OR has not met conditions and needs to do more to protect coastal wq but imposing penalties on czm and 319 is wrong.	1		Decision; General-fails to meet wqs/uses; Penalties-negative impacts				1	
89					25-B	· CZM doesn't have authority over remaining conditions yet they stand to loose 1/3 of their federal funding. CZM program does a lot of good to support local communities. Local assist and other important parts of program would be halted.	1		Penalties-negative impacts					
90					25-C	· State legislature is one that needed to take action but has not; rather they have obstructed ODEQ's ability to make the changes the agency wanted to.	1		General-need to improve water quality					
91					25-D	· CZM has done excellent work for past 40 yrs and shouldn't be undercut now.	1		Penalties-negative impacts					

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92		(b) (6)			25-E	Encourage NOAA/EPA to continue to work with OR to improve CNP but should not impose penalties.	1	(b) (6)	Penalties-negative impacts	For (but no penalties)				
93					25-F	Penalties will be counterproductive because it will cripple the work of local governments and the OCMP without achieving the measures that NOAA and EPA seek.	1		Penalties-negative impacts					
94			citizen	3/14/14	26-A	· Fisherman and no doubt that polluted runoff is an issue.	1		General-need to improve water quality	For		1		
95					26-B	· Supports Tom Davis' options and supports disapproval decision.	1		Decision					
96					27-A	· No one has authority for small lot foresters.	1		Forestry-General				1	
97					27-B	There is no program that monitors private forestland clear-cuts, or spray and burn operations	1		Forestry-clear cuts; Forestry-pesticides					
98					27-C	· Need preventive measures to assure that forestry operations near Clear Lake won't make water undrinkable (get drinking water from lake and has observed small-lot foresters aerial and hand spraying pesticides/herbicides near lake.	1		Forestry-pesticides		No opinion			
99			citizen	3/18/14	28-A	· Supports disapproval	1		Decision					
100					28-B	· Very narrow or non-existent buffers along streams that flow into Siletz. Clear cut to banks and aerial spraying over cuts.	1		Forestry-riparian; Forestry-clear cuts; Forestry-pesticides					
101					28-C	· Concerned about contamination of drinking water (Newport gets water from Siletz), fish and soil contamination from spraying. Criminal that state does not provide better protections..especially as rate of clear cutting/forestry activities increase due to increase in China exports.	1		Forestry-General; Forestry-clear cuts					
102					28-D	· No pesticide mgmt measures are in use in ag. lands.	1		Ag-pesticides					
103					28-E	· Oregon relies largely on voluntary actions for its CNP and is not using back-up authority.	1		General-voluntary approaches					
104					28-F	Even when NOAA/EPA granted OR additional time to address conditions, OR waters are no better than they were before.	1		General-need to improve water quality					
105					28-G	· OR hasn't done anything to address polluted runoff in coastal watersheds and shouldn't be given approval until it does.	2		General-need to improve water quality		For	1		
106			citizen	3/19/14	29-A	· EPA/NOAA have exceeded the limits defined in the US Constitution. There are too many regulations and restrictions on the states, private property, and individuals. Congress should remove the budgets for EPA/NOAA and have proceeds go back to state of origin.	1		General	Against	1			
107					30-A	· Supports disapproval	1		Decision					
108					30-B	· Oregon does not have a program in place to control nonpoint source pollution in our coastal watersheds that carries out CZARA management measures, nor does Oregon have the additional management measures the law requires to achieve and maintain Oregon's water quality standards and measures the law requires to achieve and maintain Oregon's water quality standards and protect Oregon's drinking water.	1		Decision; General-fails to meet wqs/uses					
109					30-C	· Disheartened that Oregon has failed to bring logging practices into compliance with federally approved water quality standards...puts contaminants in our drinking water, directly affecting our personal and community health	2		Forestry-General					

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110					30-D	Agrees with NOAA/EPA that OR need to develop add MM for forestry.	2		Forestry-General					
111					30-E	Oregon must increase protection of riparian areas for small and medium fish and non-fish streamsand high-risk landslide areas.	2		Forestry-riparian; Forestry-landslides					
112					30-F	OR must address impacts of forest roads better, including specifically so-called “legacy” roads	3		Forestry-roads					
113					30-G	OR must increase buffers for the application of pesticides to both fish and non-fish bearing streams and take other actions to prevent pesticides from entering water that affects people, fish, and wildlife.	3		Forestry-pesticides					
114					30-H	· DEQ failed to adhere to its commitments that were foundation of 2010 settlement agreement and 16 yrs after conditional approval, has failed to make changes that are required.	3		General					
115					30-I	· ODFW and NMFS agree many freshwater environmental impacts on Oregon coast coho are human related, including “rearing and spawning habitat loss. (see: <a href="http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/species/coho.asp">http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/species/coho.asp</a> ). Even ODF has found its logging practices violate water quality standards (see: <a href="http://www.science.oregonstate.edu/~madsenl/files/GroomDentMadsen2011.pdf">http://www.science.oregonstate.edu/~madsenl/files/GroomDentMadsen2011.pdf</a> )	3		Salmon-need more protection; Forestry-General; General-fails to meet wqs/uses					
116					30-J	· Watersheds experience landslides from failed logging roads. Sites 4 landslides in Arch Cape (drinking water watershed) in 2013.	3		Forestry-landslides					
117					30-K	· 20 ft buffers ODF mandates on drinking water streams are too narrow to w/stand blowdowns and provide much protection from arial spraying.	4		Forestry-riparian					
118					30-L	· Complete lack of buffers on non-fish streams make sedimentation a constant impairment/risk.	4		Forestry-riparian					
119					30-M	· The drinking water for our communities routinely have high levels of known carcinogens, trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. These high levels are caused when excess sediment that enters public waters from logging roads and inadequate riparian buffers reacts with disinfectants required to treat the water.	4		Forestry-General; Forestry-riparian; Forestry-roads					
120					30-N	·To meet federal drinking standards, both Arch Cape Water District and the City of Rockaway Beach had to install extra filter membranes at significant cost. Now entire community faces higher water bills.	4		Forestry-General					
121					30-O	· CZARA requires OR to demonstrate that it has additional MMs to meet water quality standards and protect designated uses (salmon, amphibians, drinking water). Oregon has failed to do this. OR relies heavily on voluntary measures which are worthless since teh y are not being adhered to or enforced.	4		General-fails to meet wqs/uses; General-voluntary approaches					
122					30-P	·Does not agree with EPA/NOAA that Oregon “may” have adequate stream buffers for pesticide use on streams with salmon but is encouraged that NOAA/EPA find that the state doesn’t have good buffers on non-fish breaing streams. Most drinking water flows through non-fishbearing streams.	4		Forestry-pesticides					
123					30-Q	· Oregon’s pesticide discharge permit allows spraying forest canopy over water.	4		Forestry-pesticides					
124					30-R	· State's failure to monitor water quality after sparying ensures that need for better buffers and laws won't occur. DEQ monitoring in Jetty Creek after spray was positive for glyphosate showing legal buffers aren't working.	4		Forestry-pesticides; Monitoring-improvements needed					
125					30-S	· Thinks NOAA/EPA are wrong for lauding Oregon’s Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Program even when there are not pilots in coastal area.	4		Forestry-pesticides					

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126		N. Coast Basin Coalition	organization	3/19/14	30-T	· Doesn't see how NOAA/EPA can find that OR provides sufficient protection to fish-bearing streams when EPA has still failed to change pesticide lables as required by NMFS.	5		Forestry-pesticides	For				
127					30-U	States excuse about inadequate studies and need to postpone actiosn to allow for additional research is unacceptable. Research already exists that shows problems. (Cites DEQ 2011 WQ Status and Action Plan for Northcoast Basin)	5		Forestry-General			1		
128		(b) (6)	citizen	#####	31-A	· Supports disapproval. OR does not have a valid plan to control nonpoint source pollution in its coastal watersheds.	1		Decision			1		
129					31-B	· State is failing to protect its already imperiled runs of native salmon/steelhead.	1		General-fails to meet wqs/uses; Salmon-need more protection					
130					31-C	State hasn't been able to reign in forestry and lags far behind other states.	1		Forestry-General					
131					31-D	· Timber companies are unaccountable for overuse of pesticides, landslides caused by poorly maintained logging roads, and increased sediment load in our rivers which inhibit salmon spawning ability.	1		Forestry-pesticides; Forestry-landslides; Forestry-roads		For			
132						citizen	3/19/14	32-A	· Supports disapproval. Echoes Beyond Toxic's letter: <a href="http://www.beyondtoxics.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/CZARA_BeyondToxicsFindings2014March18.pdf">http://www.beyondtoxics.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/CZARA_BeyondToxicsFindings2014March18.pdf</a>	1		Toxics/Pesticides	for	
133		Columbia River Es	organization	3/19/14	33-A	· Against disapproval. Will negatively impact small communities that rely on NOAA/EPA funding for water quality improvements.	1		Decision	Againts	1			
134					33-B	· Receives \$ from CZM program to support coastal planner position that is involved in many water quality/habitat restoration efforts at local level and plays key role in implementing czm program at local level.	1		Penalties-negative impacts					
135					33-C	· NOAA and EPA need to give state more time to develop CNP--its very challenging process and takes time.	2		General-need more time					
136					34-A	· Supports disapproval decision.	1		Decision			1		
137					34-B	· While forestry is important contributor to NPS, in particular, concerned that OR's programs for new devel and OSDS are not sufficient to meet wqs.	1		Forestry-General; New Devel; OSDS					
138			34-C	· Agrees that state needs a commitment to enforce volutnary measrues. NOAA/EPA should require state provide a clear path forward for implementing the new management measures consistent with the 6217(g) guidance, whether by incorporating it into existing the NPDES general permit or crafting a new permit, and require regulatory action if voluntary measures do not result in meaningful and good faith efforts to achieve compliance. Particularly important given the questionable effectiveness of the existing 1200C NPDES general permit for construction activities.	2		New Devel							
139			34-D	If the state chooses a TMDL implementation approach to address new deve, we agree that the guidance must require DMAs include control measures applicable to small MS4s under the Phase II program, and that Oregon must adopt a regulatory back-up approach in order to ensure that the guidance is implemented correctly by the DMAs...if not, then state can't say it will be able to meet wqs and protect designated uses.	2		New Devel							
140					34-E	· OSDS systems must be sited in locations where they are properly separated from groundwater. Restricting system density lowers the nitrate input to ground water. Proper sizing of the system is important to minimize concentrations of contaminants and prevent hydraulic overloading. Proper maintenance and regular inspection also needed.	3		OSDS					



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
141		Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition	organization	3/19/14	34-5	· Supports the state’s planned outreach efforts to educate property owners and promote voluntary inspections. Also agrees with NOAA/EPA that a lack of inspection or other enforcement mechanism undermines the effectiveness of Oregon’s voluntary management measures.	3		OSDS	For				
142					35-A	· Supports disapproval. Local salmon runs have been devastated by forestry/development.	1	Attached 1992 letter from Dr. Larson that has done his own monitoring/observations of Clear Lake.	Decision; Salmon-need more protection; Forestry-General; New deve	for		1		
143					35-B	· Recent pollution wiped out all coho eggs in local hatchery and kills frogs/salmon in local stream. Paper said state was not investigatating pollution source.	1		General-salmon; General-fails to meet wqs/uses					
144					35-C	· Oregon’s efforts to address nonpoint pollution of our waters has been monumental failure (Hecta Water Dist. Near Clear Lake)	2		General-need to improve water quality					
145					35-D	· Clear Lake is directly threatened by pesticide and herbicide applications inside the watershed, as well as land disturbance on steep slopes near the lake from logging operations.	2		Forestry-pesticides; Forestry-General					
146					35-E	· DEQ, Lane County, and the City of Florence all regularly adopt rules and regulations which allow development that will obviously pollute the aquifer - commercial stormwater drainage directly into pipes in the aquifer, residential development on septic systems next to lakes and surface water, logging activities that include application of all manner of chemicals, etc.	2		New Devel; OSDS; Forestry-General; Forestry-pesticides					
147					35-F	· Water District tried to prevent the spraying of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides inside the Clear Lake watershed. The board was informed that there was nothing that could be done until it could be proven that something had actually harmed the water - after the spraying had been allowed.	3		Forestry-pesticides					
148					35-G	· The protection zone language for herbicide spraying was purposefully written by Lane County to be completely ineffective as far as application to logging operations inside the watershed, and minimal as to pollution from other human activities.	3		Forestry-pesticides					
149					35-H	· Oregon politicians and officials, in my opinion, are unable to stand up to the heavy political and financial influence wielded by the timber and development industries in Oregon - influence which prevents any meaningful regulatory actions regarding nonpoint pollution of our waters.	4		Forestry-general					
150					35-I	· Oregon does not have a workable program that meets the requirements of EPA and NOAA for a coastal nonpoint pollution program. Piecemeal approaches such as promises to increase TMDL’s, tighten Department of Forestry riparian rules and decommission legacy roads, are insufficient as basic management measures to grant Oregon approval for a nonpoint program.	4		New devel; Forestry-riparian; Forestry-roads; General-water quality					
151					35-J	· NOAA/EPA need to require Oregon to provide not only a solid framework of basic management measures, but also a detailed and concrete list of additional management measures to actually protect riparian areas, and provide substantially increased protections for fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide applications near fish-bearing and non-fish bearing streams.	4		Forestry-riparian; Forestry-pesticides					
152		(b) (6)	citizen	3/19/14	35-K	· As long as Oregon governmental agencies continue to receive Federal monies for this program, it will never create an enforceable (much less enforced) and therefore effective, program.	4		Penalties					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
153		Tillamook Estuary Partnership	organization	3/19/14	36-A	· Recognize the need to improve water quality but urges NOAA/EPA to rethink proposed decision due to signifcant impacts penalties would have on state's ability to continue to improve water quality.	1		Penalties-negative impacts; General need to improve water quality	Against	1			
154					36-B	· 319 and 306 \$ is used to do a lot of good things to improve water quality (OWEB, TMDLs, monitoring, assit to local gov'n't) that are among the most important tools in addressing NPS.	1		Penalties-negative impacts					
155					36-C	· Penalties hurt agencies/programs but don't change the rules.	1		Penalties-negative impacts					
156					36-7	· Ask that NOAA/EPA continue to work with state to come into compliance but delay/avoid penalties. Reach out to partners like TEP to help address remaining conditions.	3		Penalties					
157		Lincoln County Board of Commissions	organization	3/19/14	37-A	· Against penalties.	1		Penalties	Against	1			
158					37-B	· \$27,000/yr dept. receives from OR CZM is important part of budget for implementing czm on ground and controlling growth.	1		Penalties-negative impacts					
159					37-C	· Oregon has strong land use planning and watershed mngt programs that benefit from this funding.	1		Penalties-negative impacts					
160					37-D	· Taking away significant federal \$ will be counterproductive. It will take years to recover from funding loss and will likely not result in the changes NOAA/EPA seek.	1		Penalties-negative impacts					
161		(b) (6)	citizen	3/19/14	38-A	· Need better mngt of toxics. There is excessive and indiscriminate use of toxic chemical poisons in land management, including agriculture and tree farms.	1		Toxics/Pesticides	For		1		
162			citizen	3/19/14	39-A	· Need to consider all the good work cattlemen have done to protect water quality. Commentor is cattleman and fisherman that fences his creek and enjoys salmon that run up it.	1		Ag-General; General-made improvements in water quality	Unclear			1	
163					40-A	· Supports proposed disapproval. Significant clear cuttings occurring in "protected" (Clear Lake) watershed w/ minimal (10 ft) buffers between waterways (including drinking water source) and homes.	1		Decision; Forestry-clear cutting; Forestry-riparian			1		
164					40-B	Spraying and burning also occurs very close to (and over) homes too causing health problems and contaminating drinking water. This should not be allowed.	1		Forestry-pesticides					
165					40-C	· Attempting to relocate during spray/burn events causes financial hardship and spray/burn permits can last for months. Owners are given no warning when activities will occur. Property values are lowered and no one would buy home if tried to sell due to publicity of harmful forestry activities in area.	2		Forestry-pesticides					
166			citizen	3/20/14	40-D	· Shocked that OR allows this to happen to its citizens and hopes laws change soon to protect citizen health and drinking water.	2		Forestry-general	For				
167					41-A	· Supports disapproval and Lisa Arkin's (Beyond Toxics) letter	1		Decision; Toxics/Pesticides			1		
168					41-B	· Lives in WA and notes WA aquaculture and USDA spray directly over estuaries--state and local authorities are reluctant to stop them.	1		Toxics/Pesticides					
169					41-C	· NOAA/EPA need to look at WA's pesticide practices too. Commentor believes WA pay "lip service" to the 100ft buffer requirements they have for pesticide application but lack of enforcement leads to impaired waters and starfish die-offs.	1		Toxics/Pesticides	For				
170					42-A	· Supports diapproval	1		Decision					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
171		(b) (6)	citizen	3/20/14	42-B	· Oregon does not have a program in place to control nonpoint source pollution in its coastal watersheds that is sufficient to carry out the CZARA management measures, as well as the additional management measures the law requires to achieve and maintain Oregon's water quality standards, including protecting Oregon's designated uses, including drinking water standards.	1	Attached summary written in September 2012 by Rockaway Beach Citizens for Watershed Protection which describes concerns regarding its drinking water	Decision; General-fails to meet wqs/uses	For				
172					42-C	OR's current WQS and drinking water standards are failing to protect drinking water	1		General-fails to meet wqs/uses					
173					42-D	· Jetty Creek watershed provides drinking water to Rockaway Beach. 80% of watershed has been clearcut over past several years even though DEQ source water assessment noted these are steep slopes with erosive soils.	1		Forestry-clear cutting; Forestry-landslide					
174					42-E	· Rockaway Beach drinking water has exceeded the EPA standards for allowable trihalomethane (THM) for the last three years (forms when add Cl to overly turbid waters).	2		Forestry-General					
175					42-F	· Because its been clearcut, a lot of spraying has occurred in drinking water watershed. Drinking water had tested positive for glyphosate.	2		Forestry-pesticides					
176					42-G	· No coordination between DEQ/ODF to conduct pesticide monitoring in timely manner and community is given no warning of spraying.	2		Forestry-pesticides; Monitoring-improvements needed					
177					42-H	· No monitoring of airial drift of pesticide even when OR Health Admin says can drift for 2-4 miles.	2		Forestry-pesticides; Monitoring-improvements needed					
178					42-I	After having been in contact with numerous public agencies, we are certain that Oregon does not have sufficient laws and regulations in place to insure safe and clean drinking water, as well as adequate fish and wildlife habit.	2		General-fails to meet wqs/uses			1		
179		(b) (6)			43-A	· Supports disapproval even it if means loss of \$4M.	1		Decision; Penalties-benefits	for				
180					43-B	Oregon FPA aren't effective and state has no intentions to improve.	1		Forestry-General					
181					43-C	· ODF and Gov's Natural Resource staff say state's land use laws provide protections but if they worked, wouldn't have problems we see today.	1		Forestry-General					
182					43-D	· Logging around Quartz Creek denuded the area. Designation of spotted owl sites and high risk areas meant nothing to operator. Hills, road failures, and on-going erosion verify the consequences of ODF's ineffective rules and laws.	1		Forestry-clear cutting; Forestry-General; Forestry-roads					
183					43-E	Clear that OR forest practices are far behind CA and WA. There are signifant differences in setbacks, notification or application process and consequences for non-compliance rather than just passing the consequences on to future generations.	2		Forestry-General; Forestry-riparian					
184					43-F	· With 70% of Oregon's streams threatened or endangered because of temperature, sediment and chemicals it is past time to reign in these Oregon logging practices and laws do not begin to protect ecosystems or future generational needs	2		Forestry-General; General-fails to meet wqs/uses			1		
185					44-A	· Support disapproval.	1		Decision					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
186					44-B	· OR does not have effective programs in place to limit nonpoint source pollution in our coastal watersheds. The plans and rules they do have are not actually working programs sufficient to meet and maintain water quality standards and protect our clean water, fish and other public uses.	1		General-fails to meet wqs/uses; General-need to improve water quality	For				
187					44-C	· State needs to adopt additional, enforceable management measures most importantly in agricultural and forested lands	1		Ag-add MMs					
188					44-D	· Areas where program improvement needed that could actually work to control polluted runoff from logging would be protection of riparian areas for small and medium streams (fish and non-fish bearig), including sufficient riparian buffers for application of pesticides along non-fish streams; treating old logging roads often built on fill that are leaching sediment, protection of high-risk landslide areas from cuts	1		Forestry-riparian; Forestry-roads; Forestry-landslides					
189					44-E	· Concur that OR does not have adequate protections for new devel. Seems to be little ESC used.	1		New devel					
190					44-F	· Oregon's biggest lack in management measures to help us meet water quality standards to protect our Oregon coast coho, amphibians, and drinking water and other uses may be Oregon's lack of agricultural practices. Legacy areas where there is only a buffer of blackberries along our rivers and streams do not need to be planted, cows trample our stream banks and don't need to be fenced out are common sights. Animal waste runs off through eroding fields into our streams.	1		Ag-General; Ag-legacy; Ag-buffers					
191		(b) (6)	citizen	3/20/14	44-G	Concerned that beavers, which could help re-build our downcutting streams channels and make complex floodplains and wetlands, are trapped or hunted out.	1		Beavers			1		
192		(b) (6)	citizen	3/20/14	45-A	· NPS is biggest threat to OR coastal waters habitats, etc.	1		General-water quality					
193					45-B	Large industry (forestry roads and spraying) is impacting water quality. OR needs laws to protect water quality. Need to use CNP to improve these issues and laws to provide better oversight.	1		Forestry-roads; Forestry-pesticides	For		1		
194					46-A	· Supports disapproval	1		Decision	For		1		
195						OR doesn't have programs in place to meet CZARA requirements, including add MMs, and meet wqs and designated uses.	1		General-needs to meet wqs/uses					
196					46-B	· Oregon is failing to protect are native fish; native aquatic and aquatic-dependent wildlife including birds, mammals, and amphibians; public and private drinking water; fishing, including eating fish free from contamination; swimming, wading, and boating; and my ability to enjoy the aesthetic qualities of Oregon's waters and wetlands.	1		General-needs to meet wqs/uses					
197					46-C	· State is not doing enough to prevent polluted runoff from forestry--especially related totimber harvesting and riparian protection (fish and nonfish-bearing streams and for pesticide application).	2		Forestry-General; Forestry-riparian; Forestry-pesticides					
198					46-D	· Concerned about chemical use and its impacts on neighboring property (sites example of husband experiencing side effects from alledged nearby pesticide use and contamination of domestic water supplies). Need to do more than just adhear to label requirements--that shouldn't be all that is legally required for industry to meet.	5		Forestry-pesticides					
199					46-E	Concerned about insufficient or complete lack of warning from ODF when pesticides will be used near property.	5		Forestry-pesticides					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
200					46-F	ODF's assumptions, policies, laws and practices, pose a huge threat to the quality of life, long term economic viability, and sustainability of our communities.	5		Forestry-General					
201					46-G	OR needs to protect surface drinking water in Deer Creek Watershed...critical source of water for residents.	6		Forestry-General; General-needs to meet wqs/uses					
202					46-H	Oregon doesn't have programs in place to protect and restore riparian areas needed to maintain cool stream temperatures and habitat, protect and restore channel conditions from modification, protect and restore wetlands, identify where more protection is needed to protect important habitat for species, identify where more pollution control is needed to protect uses, monitor water quality and use water quality data to improve pollution controls, monitor pesticide use and impacts, assess whether pollution controls are reducing pollution and improving water quality, link the enforcement agencies and process with other agencies, or use enforcement when voluntary actions are not adequate to protect water quality.	7		Forestry-riparian; Ag-riparian; Hydromod; Wetlands; Monitoring-improvements needed; Toxics/Pesticides; General-voluntary approaches					
203		(b) (6)	citizen	3/20/14	47-A	· Support proposed decision and finding doc.	1		Decision	for		1		
204					47-B	· Important for state to include additional MM for agriculture.	1		Ag-add MMs					
205					73-A	Use data to uniformly establish, prioritize, and track programmatic progress towards water quality goals. Need better effectiveness monitoring to be able to make adaptive changes as needed to voluntary and other programs. Cites ag, in particular. Need better science to inform implementation targets and determine how well programs are working. (Ex. TFT's recent use of LiDAR to determine ability of buffers to produce adequate shade). Moving forward with new Ag regs without first understanding the gap between the problem and current conditions and without data-based benchmarks for chipping away at the problem will only perpetuate issues moving forward.	1, 2, 3		Monitoring - improvements needed; Ag - General	for		1		
206					73-B	Focus on outcomes and support the tools that achieve progress on the ground. The loss of approximately \$4 million per year in funding for on-the-ground restoration runs wholly counter to what all agree is needed on the ground.	3		Penalties - negative impacts					
207					73-C	NWEA's claim that CZARA needs to be achieving WQS now is not correct. CZARA obligations may not currently require controls, but instead contemplate future actions.	4, 5		General					
208					73-D	Requests that NOAA/EPA include TFT's 4/22/13 response to NWEA's March 13, 2013 to EPA Regarding Medford Permits to record. TFT's letter corrects factual and legal inaccuracies in NWEA's letter. Also should include TFT's 9/27/13 public comments to Oregon DEQ on Wilsonville's now-withdrawn water quality trading program as section III(C)(4)(d) of the Proposed Finding.	5, 6		General - Public comment					
209		The Freshwater Trust	organization	3/20/14	48-A	· State has gotten by with an ineffective piecemeal approach, including promises to tighten TMDL's, increase the size of riparian buffers under Department of Forestry rules for logging on private lands, decommission and/or restore so-called legacy roads in forestlands, and craft a voluntary approach to onsite septic leakage. All of these things are necessary, but none are remotely sufficient to solve the problems facing coastal communities.	1		General-need to improve water quality; Forestry-riparian buffers; Forestry-roads; OSDS			1		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
210		Oregon Coast Alliance	organization	3/20/14	48-B	· Supports disapproval. Lack of NOAA/EPA action and penalties has allowed OR to continue limping along with half-measures for seventeen years that are effective while drinking water and other impairments occur.	7		Decision; Penalties	For				
211					48-C	State has refused to create, use, enforce and maintain a nonpoint program that protects the designated uses.	2		General-fails to meet wqs/uses					
212					48-D	· There are no 6217 MM to protect drinking water from logging--the central issue for coastal communities.	2		Forestry-General					
213					48-E	Agree that state need to adopt add. MM for forestry. Otherwise WQS std/designated uses (drinking water) won't be met.	2		Forestry-General					
214					48-F	· Drinking waters are surrounded by private forest land or are below forest operations. 20ft buffers on fish-bearing streams do not protect from sedimentation and pesticide/herbicide use.	2		Forestry-riparian					
215					48-G	Concerned about ODF's vague public notification requirements when spraying.	2		Forestry-pesticides					
216					48-H	ODF/DEQ don't have regular testing protocols for pesticides after sprays.	2		Forestry-pesticides					
217					48-I	Lack of sufficient protection for non-fish bearing streams is significant issue. Agree with NOAA/EPA that add MM for better rip protection of non-fish bearing streams is needed.	3		Forestry-riparian					
218					48-J	The 20-foot riparian buffer where required is completely ineffective, and subject to blowdown in even a moderate coastal storm.	3		Forestry-riparian					
219					48-K	~40% of residents in the coastal region live outside of UGBs which means that the majority of those residents are on septic systems. Minimal enforcement. Sites example of how worked with Dunes Creek to adopt their own OSDS ordinance to require regular inspections since county was not doing enough. Attached several related OSDS docs for Dunes City. Sites other examples where hot spots of failing systems yet nothing has been done.	4		OSDS					
220					48-J	Voluntary OSDS proposal will not work (it didn't in Dunes City). No tracking and DEQ lacks resources to do so. Must require OR to require Oregon, to create, maintain and enforce an onsite septic program that requires at least: (a) mandatory inspection every few [three to five] years; (2) mandatory pumping initially and subsequently after inspection whenever needed; (3) a step-by-step program through which Oregon will help homeowners with grants and low cost loans who need help with pumping costs and/or must replace old, failing septic systems; (d) explicit enforcement mechanisms. If counties have the option to manage the program, the same funding and enforcement mechanisms would need to be in place.	5		OSDS					
221					49-A	Supports disapproval.	1		Decision	for		1		
222					19-B	OR doesn't have program in place to meet CZARA requirement and WQS and protect designated uses	1		General-fails to meet wqs/uses					
223					49-C	Oregon has failed to control run-off pollution from timber harvest and logging roads.	1		Forestry-General; Forestry-roads					
224					49-D	State has failed to control polluted runoff from urban development and roads, highways and bridges.	1		New Devel					
225					49-E	Insufficient riparian buffers for fish and non-fish bearing streams contributes to polluted runoff and doesn't have programs in place to adequately protect and restore riparian areas needed to maintian cool stream temperatures and habitat.	1		Forestry-riparian					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
226		Native Fish Society	organization	3/20/14	49-F	OR has failed to control polluted runoff from eroding streambanks and shorelines and the effects of dams on water and habitat and channel modification and doesn't have programs in place to provide adequate protection	1		Hyrdomod					
227					49-G	OR has failed to control polluted runoff from erosion and sedimentation from agricultural lands and livestock destruction of riparian areas.	1		Ag-General; Ag-buffers					
228					49-H	OR doesn't have programs in place to protect streams/fish from polluted runoff from pesticide use on forest land and monitor pesticide use and impjacts.	1		Forestry-pesticides					
229					49-I	OR doesn't have programs in place to adequately assess whether pollution controls are reducing pollution and improving water quality;	1		Monitoring-improvements needed					
230					49-J	Doesn't believe Oregon has described link between the enforcement agencies and process with other agencies and use enforcement when voluntary actions are not adequate to protect water	1		General-voluntary approaches					
231		Oceanside Cleanwater Subcommittee	organization	3/15/14	53-A	Supports disapproval.			Decision	for		1		
232					53-B	OR doesn't have programs in place to protect drinking water. Problems with logging, pesticide use, quarries.	1		General-Forestry					
233					53-C	Logging rds/overharvesting/landslides cause excess turbidity that reacts with Cl to produce carcinogens.	1		General-fails to meet wqs/uses; Forestry-landslides; Forestry-roads					
234					53-D	No monitoring after spraying to understand true impacts/risks. Little warning when spraying occurs.	1		Forestry-pesticides					
235					53-E	Need to require turbidity monitoring of streams during and after rainstorms and use enforcement for excess turbidity. Need road surface condition monitoring on a regular basis.	2		Monitoring-improvements needed					
236					53-F	Problems with FPA include restrictions on clearcuts to 120 ac by one owner (doesn't account for cumulative impacts of nearby owners)	2		Forestry-clear cutting					
237					53-G	Need to ensure quarries operating in drinking water areas are inspected regularly and regulated properly.	2		Monitoring-improvements needed					
238					53-H	DOH only requires inspection of drinking water for organic toxics every 3 yrs. Needs to be more frequent and relevant to when spraying occurs.	2		Monitoring-improvements needed					
239		(b) (6)	Shellfish Program lead (ODA)	3/6/14	51-A	Supports disapproval.	1		Decision	for		1		
240					51-B	OR needs to do more to prevent NPS to bays/estuaries. All but one of the bays in which shellfish are farmed commercially require daily monitoring because of pollution impacts of a non-point source origin. Some of these growing areas may end up being closed for over 100 days each year for pollution reasons	1		General- Need to Improve Water Quality					
241					51-C	A more rigorously regulated and monitored onsite program is needed to prevent toxic bacteria outbreaks like Coos Bay 2013.	1		OSDS					
242					51-D	A closer and more critical look at how effectively pollution from agricultural origin is being controlled is needed	2		Ag-General					
243			rancher/farmer	3/20/14	64, 66, 68-A	Against disapproval. Disapproval punishes the agriculture community and our strong efforts to meet the requirements of the CNPCP and improve water quality conditions	1		Ag - General; Penalties - Negative impacts	Against	3			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
244					64, 66, 68-B	Values the CNPCP program and 319 \$ because programs provide funding for stream improvement and restoration projects and monitoring in our areas. Penalties are counterintuitive	3	Each submitted the same letter individually under their name.	General; Penalties - Negative impacts					
245					64, 66, 68-C	Many ranchers and farmers in my area have worked hard as required by the AWQMP rules to contribute towards the State’s efforts to meet or exceed water quality standards. For instance, local farmers and ranchers have invested hundreds of hours in developing, and re-developing Ag Water Quality Management Plans that formulate watershed goals and investment priority areas that will continue to enhance water quality and ensure the State can meet its water quality obligations. To lose funding for these efforts would be discouraging and limit the capacity to achieve future water quality goals. He has planted trees and provides woodland/riparian boards around creeks.	1		Ag - General; Penalties - Negative imacts					
246					64, 66, 68-D	Oregon is meeting and in many ways exceeding the federal statutory and regulatory requirements for Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA) grant funding.	1		General					
247					64, 66, 68-E	CZARA MMs are required to be economically achievable; see 16 USCS § 1455b(g)(5)	1		Ag - General					
248					64, 66, 68-F	ODA identifies agriculture activities that are preventing achievement or maintenance of water quality standards and works with farmers to modify, reduce, or remove them from our operations. ODA works with farmers to address problems voluntarily before going to enforcement.	2		Ag - General; Ag - EP&Ms					
249					64, 66, 68-G	Between 1998 and 2012, OWEB contributed nearly \$18 million for coastal agricultural water projects and over \$5 million was provided in-kind by local SWCDs and landowners. This contributed to the restoration of 956 linear stream miles and 2,759 acres of upland agricultural land treatments. On top of that, land owners have voluntarily enrolled thousands of acres in federal programs that are designed to improve water quality. We have done this with the understanding that the AWQMP and our work would meet federal and state requirements for agriculture.	2		Ag - General; Ag - Buffers					
250					64, 66, 68-H	EPA nor NOAA, haven't provided specific data or information to support their claim that NPS problems from ag are widespread.	2		Ag - General					
251					64, 66, 68-I	AWQMP requires ODA to implement site-specific and site-appropriate controls. These controls are designed to address actual water quality issues with economically achievable measures. In my area, farmers and ranchers are planting trees along streams, fencing streams with buffered areas, and providing alternative water sources for cattle	3		Ag - General; Ag - Buffers					
252					64, 66, 68	To say Oregon landowners have not worked on protecting water quality does not take into account the many volunteer actions we have done. For instance, in the Wilson River watershed, a variety of partners have spent more than 1.4 million dollars restoring and protecting the lower Wilson Watershed.								
253		Land Watch Lane County organization		3/20/14	52-A	Supports disapproval.			Decision	For		1		
254					52-B	FPA is written to protect the timber industry, not the human and wildlife communities it invades, riparian ordinances established to facilitate development and private property “rights” that eschew public responsibility have assured the steady degradation of Oregon’s environmental health and beauty.	1		General-Forestry					
255					54-A	Supports disapproval even though recognizes penalties will hurt programs working to do good.	1		Decision			1		



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
256					54-B	OR needs improved pesticides application restrictions and protections for all classes of streams in both forestry and agricultural areas. Additionally, we encourage EPA and NOAA to require even greater pesticide protection standards for all land use areas within the Oregon Coastal Zone to prevent many of the unmonitored dangers that these chemicals pose to humans and aquatic species, like salmon.	1		Forestry-Pesticdes; Agriculture-Pesticides					
257					54-C	Supports NOAA/EPA rationales for why OR hasn't meet CZARA requirements, including concerns raised about ag.	3		Decision					
258					54-D	Oregon's pesticide laws, forestry management laws, clean water laws, and its implementing regulatory programs fail to adequately protect coastal zone resources and the people living within the coastal zone from the dangers of the increasing use of pesticides across all land uses and activities, but especially in the activities of forestry and agriculture. In the Oregon Coastal Zone, neither FIFRA, nor state pesticides, agricultural, or forestry laws adequately protect or account for these known risks.	3		Forestry-Pesticdes; Agriculture-Pesticides					
259					54-E	Although NOAA/EPA found Oregon's state-level frameworks and actions to addre	3		Forestry-Pesticdes; Agriculture-Pesticides					
260					54-F	EPA and NOAA improperly assume that, should riparian buffer standards for type N streams and monitoring programs within the coastal zone adhere to existing state laws and programs concerning water quality and pesticides, then Oregon's CNPCP would warrant approval. We disagree because existing state and federal laws fail to address large swaths of the pesticide application activities and fail to collect critical pesticide application and risk data.	6		Forestry-Pesticdes; Agriculture-Pesticides					
261					54-G	Documented in a recent report, Oregon's Industrial Forests and Herbicide Use: A Case Study of Risk to People, Drinking Water and Salmon, private forestry operations in Oregon operate under antiquated and loose regulations, allowing aerial spraying and unmonitored applications of pesticides as compared to their federal forestry operation and border-state counterparts. Specifically 1)There are known endocrine disrupting chemicals entering our drinking water sources and fish-bearing streams. 2) Oregon does not require a no-spray buffer near homes and schools. 3) Aerial herbicide sprays regularly occur directly over headwaters and tributaries of protected salmon streams. 4) Oregon permits pesticides to be sprayed with only the smallest protective buffer of 60 feet from salmon and steelhead streams—a buffer significantly smaller than other Northwest states with similar forest and river ecosystems. 5) Stricter chemical and pesticide rules apply in neighboring states with heavy forestry industries. 6) Under the current administrative rules, the Oregon Forest Practices Act prohibits researchers, doctors and the public from obtaining accurate information about what types and quantities of herbicides are sprayed	6		Forestry-Pesticdes; Agriculture-Pesticides					
262					54-H	Cites environmental and health risks from glyphosate and other pesticides. Also expressed concerns regarding unknown and unmonitored risks of pesticides.	4-5, 7-10		Forestry-Pesticdes; Agriculture-Pesticides					
263					54-J	Among the specific reasons for disapproval, EPA and NOAA targeted Oregon's lack of buffers for pesticide application on type N streams	3		Specific comment on EPA/NOAA decision for disapproval					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
264					54-K	Nonpoint pollution sources like forestry and agriculture, present increasingly difficult sources of water pollution to control because of many exemptions to federal environmental laws surrounding these activities. For example, with the passage of the Agricultural Act of 2014, forestry operations were officially exempt from the NPDES permitting program that acts as the primary control of water pollution within the US. Most agriculture has also been exempted from the same standards since the inception of the CWA. (page3-4)	p 3-4	p 3-4	General Comment on CZARA					
265					54-L	Studies abound concerning health and environmental effects of a commonly applied herbicide, glyphosate.	###	p4						
266					54-M	A study published in 1999 found that people exposed to glyphosate are 2.7 times more likely to contract non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL). In 2002, a study of Swedish men showed that glyphosate exposure was significantly associated with an increased risk of NHL, and hairy cell leukemia - a rare subtype of NHL. Further, a 2003 review of studies conducted on farmers by researchers at the National Cancer Institute shows that exposure to glyphosate is associated with an increased incidence of NHL. The American Cancer Society states that non-Hodgkin lymphoma is a cancer that starts in cells called lymphocytes, which are part of the body's immune system.	p-4	4						
267					54-N	Breast cancer, ADD/ADHD, increased risks of late abortion, and endocrine disruption have all been linked to glyphosate exposure. Glyphosate has also been <i>suggestively</i> , associated with an increased risk of multiple myeloma, according to an Agricultural Health Study published in 2005. Multiple myeloma is another type of cancer that starts in plasma cells- a type of white blood cell.	p-5							
268					54-O	Health effects are not limited to humans. A 2011 study found that glyphosate changed the toxicological parameters in certain fish. Another study from 2010 found that sublethal residues of glyphosate induced immunological responses in fish and alters their natural immune response to bacterial and possibly to other aquatic microorganisms. Chronic exposure has been associated with histopathological damage in the gills and liver of freshwater fish species, some of which was irreversible. A study found that Roundup, the most commonly used glyphosate product, alone, is extremely lethal to amphibians in concentrations found in the environment.	p-5	p 5						
269					54-P	The environmental impacts to glyphosate to surface waters and surrounding areas are becoming an increasing concern. More than 180 million pounds of glyphosate are used annually in the US. See USGS report. Because of heavy use Glyphosate is routinely detected in surface and ground water. A separate USGS survey detected glyphosate in 36% of samples, and aminomethylphosphonic acid or AMPA (a degradation product of glyphosate) in 69% of the samples.	p-5							
270					54-Q	EPA set the MCL at 0.7 PPM. Unfortunately, many of the above noted health effects and environmental impacts have been observed at levels below this MCL.	p-5							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
271					54-R	Unknown and unmonitored uses are a large part of the problem, but so too are the unknown and unmonitored health and environmental risks, a fact directly raised by litigation concerning failed mandatory ESA evaluations of 37 pesticides for potential impacts on endangered and threatened species. As most risk assessments are based on not only old but incomplete data and endpoint evaluations, pesticides application management measures should require reevaluation for this endpoints and impacts on health and environment	p-7		pesticides monitoring					
272					54-S	Inert ingredients in Pesticides - "Adjuvants". Most risk assessments and testing standards for pesticides do not require extensive testing of disclosure of the inert ingredients which can be biologically or chemically active. They can pose more dangers than active ingredients. Recent scientific inquiries reveal that these ingredients demonstrate significant toxic effect themselves and increase the toxicity of active ingredients. A 2008 study was the first to definitely cnfirm this fact. Researchers found that glyphosate formulated products kill human cells, particularl embryonic, placental and umbilical cord cells, even at very low concentrations.	p-7							
273					54-Q	Other studies have found that the formulated glyphosate products reduces human placental JEG3 cells viability at least two times more efficiently than glyphosate, disrupts aromataze activity and mRNA levels, induce a dose-dependent formation of DNA adducts in the kidneys and liver of mice, and induce develomental retardation of the fetal skeleton, a disease in sperm number, and increase in the percentage of abnormal sperms.	p 8							
274					54-S	The dangers of inerts do not stop with humans. Using glyphosate as the demonstrative chemical again, glyphosate and its formulated products adversely impact aquatic organisms contrary to industry claims. A study in 2005 found that Round-up as a whole is "extremely lethal" to amphibians in concentrations found in the environment. Another study found that tadpoles chronically exposed to environmentally relevant concentrations of glyphosate formulations containing POEA showed decreased snout-vent length at metamorphosis and increased time to metamorphasis, tail damage adn gonadal abnormalities. Other organisms such as the freshwater mussel are found to be the most sensitive aquatic organisms tested to date with glyphosate-based chemicals and its surfactant.	p-8							
275					54-T	EPA in its RegistrationEligibility Decision RED document in 1993 acknowledges that an "inert" ingredient in some glyphosate end-use products was toxic to aquatic organisms and found that these products necessitated labeling: "toxic to fish" as these products are applied directly to aquatic environments. EPA is also aware that glyphosate poses a risk of water contamination since it is not only released directly into aquatic environments, but also via the transport of residues adsorbed to soil particles suspended in runoff water, leaching, and drift.	p-8							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
276		Beyond Pesticides	organization	3/20/14	54-U	Concerns over inert ingredients' health and environmental effects are not limited to glyphosate products especially with regard to Oregon Coastal zone species. This is why in its Biological Opinion concerning Chloropyrifos, Diazinon and Malathion, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) went one step further than the usual assessment protocols and examined risks associated with the adjuvant, nonylphenol. NMFS made the following observation. "These results show that nonylphenol is of concern to aquatic life, particularly salmonid endocrine systems involved in reproduction and smoltification.....Consequently, the effects that these ingredients may have on listed salmonids and designated critical habitat remain an uncertainty and are a recognized data gap of EPA's action under consultation". Thus when scientists do have access to information concerning inert ingredients and can conduct risk assessments of the impacts of these chemicals, the findings do no bode well for humans or other species.	p-9			for				
277					54-V	Endocrine disruption occurs when chemicals interfere with human or other species' hormones and hormone-receptors. In humans, adverse effects from endocrine disruption are far ranging and include reproductive abnormalities, neurological effects, and diseases such as diabetes, ADHD and cancer. In fish and other aquatic species, similar problems with reproductive systems and neurological development have been documented.	p-9							
278					54-I	General comment on the requirements of States' CNPCP - Beyond complying with the detailed Coastal Nonpoint Guidance, states and territories must revise its program to incorporate additional management measures for land uses and areas subject to water quality standards and protected uses. These programs must also align with the overlapping env. laws and regulations such as the CWA, ESA and FIFRA	2		General Comment on CZARA					
279					55-A	Supports disapproval	1	Worked at DEQ in early 1990s to help develop CNP.				1		
280					55-B	Notes penalties seem counterintuitive to Congress' intent with CZARA to improve coastal wq and does not impact the 2 agencies (ODF/ODA) that can actually do something to address issues. DEQ doesn't have authority to tell ODF/ODA to do something and lacks political will to get it.	2		Penalties					
281					55-C	Federal agencies have obligation to step in since state lacks will do anything about issues.	2		General					
282					55-D	All concerns cited about ag in decision doc are correct based on commentors experience working in Umpqua and Mid-Coast Basins. ODA sees its role as advocate for and protector of the agricultural industry, and devoted very little time, attention or resources to enforcement. Only the largest, most egregious cases have been subject to any enforcement action by ODA.	2		Ag-General					
283					55-E	Served as advisory member to the Mid Coast Basin Agricultural Area Advisory Committee in its review of the local area plan beginning in 2009, when specific buffer proposals were presented to the committee. All of the specific proposals for riparian protection were rejected by the committee, despite their knowledge of specific water quality problems in the basin created or exacerbated by inadequate riparian vegetation, including stream temperature problems and bacterial contamination from livestock.	3		Ag-Buffers					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
284		(b) (6)	citizen	3/20/14	55-F	ODA's area plans focus on impaired areas rather than also focusing on protection: By refusing to require protective management measures, ODA is allowing polluting practices to occur for many years until degraded water quality conditions are documented and Total Maximum Daily Loads developed, self-implementing or otherwise.	3		Ag-General	for				
285					55-G	ODA does not track implementation and effectiveness of ODA area plans: Ag. Monitoring is not sufficient. A monitoring plan developed by ODA was submitted to the State's Independent Multidisciplinary Science Team (part of the state's salmon recovery effort), which found the plan to be lacking in detail and focus, and offered extensive advice to ODA about the basics of monitoring. <a href="http://www.fsl.orst.edu/imst/reports/ODA_06-27-06.pdf">http://www.fsl.orst.edu/imst/reports/ODA_06-27-06.pdf</a>	3		Ag-General; Monitoring-Improvements Needed					
286					55-H	ODA's remoting sensing monitoring of riparian areas showed very little (if any) improvements in buffers. Now ODA may be scrapping remote sensing monitoring program for something else (see link in letter).	3		Ag-General					
287					55-I	ODA has authority to take action against legacy issues but lacks political will.	4		Ag-General					
288					55-J	Protection of riparian areas: ODF's own study, Ripstream, documents that harvesting on private forest land carries a significant risk (estimated at 40%) that harvesting will result in violations of Oregon's water quality standard for protecting cold water.	4		Forestry-riparian					
289					55-K	In theroy, EQC has legal authority to require changes that will provide protection to streams, the practical reality is that there is no certainty whatsoever that there will be any additional riparian protection provided. EQC/DEQ can petition BOF but they can take 2 yrs to act and even then, could decide no to do anything.	4		Forestry-riparian					
290					55-L	Significant stream turbidity issues in Suislaw due to forest activities/rds.	5		Forestry-roads					
291					55-M	Analysis of pesticide application records in the Triangle Lake area west of Eugene shows that in the study area, more than 20 tons of pesticide products were applied in just a three-year period.	5		Forestry-pesticides					
292					55-N	Supports Beyond Toxics Comments. Need mandatory spray buffers and vegetated riparian zone. Buffers around streams.	6		Forestry-pesticides; Forestry-riparian					
293					55-O	ODA is abandoning its approach in addressing riparian improvements. It now appears to have initiated a new program. See the attached specific web sites								
294					56-A	Support disapproval.	8		Decision			1		
295					56-B	Concerned about the impacts of polluted runoff from currently defined NPSs that are a product of timber harvest, agriculture and urban development. Specifically how those sources currently raise stream temperatures, and pollute our waterways with bacteria, turbidity and sediment and the ways these types of activities impact stream banks stability, and unnaturally increase the speed of runoff and stream flow following precipitation events, altering the natural hydrograph and changing erosion patterns. These types of pollution and other alterations effect threatened species such as Southern Oregon Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho salmon, other aquatic life and the public's ability to safely recreate and obtain clean drinking water.	1 to 2		General- water quality; general-salmon					
296					56-C	OR needs additional MM for forestry. State's claim that land use laws and voluntary FPA are sufficient is false. Much more is needed.	2		Forestry-general					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
297		Rogue River Keeper	organization	3/20/14	56-D	State has had over 16 yrs of notice backed by numerous studies/reports (1998 conditional approval, IMST, Ripstream, NMFS SONCC, Statewide Eval of FPA Effectiveness) that needs to do more with forestry yet they still claim voluntary is way to go.	2 to 3		Forestry-general	for				
298					56-E	NMFS recommended buffers range from 150-300ft far above 20ft that OR has (only for fish-bearing).	3		Forestry-riparian					
299					56-F	Need larger spray buffers (may be better than multi-agency approach that attempts to monitor pesticide impacts).	3		Forestry-pesticides					
300					56-G	State's July 1, 2013 submission lacks any description or details about what methods the state uses in evaluating effectiveness of BMPs, nor a process for evaluating when additional BMPs may be required to protect beneficial uses, nor any criteria for enforcement if the use (or not) of those BMPs results in detrimental impacts to beneficial uses. The State goes on to claim that "Voluntary reporting of voluntary measures has diminished in past years, however it is reasonable to assume that voluntary measure implementation has not." If reporting has dropped, it does not seem reasonable to assume that implementation continues, considering the voluntary nature.	3		Forestry-roads					
301					56-H	States voluntary approach to address new development isn't sufficient. TMDLs for a number of parameters certainly cover the bulk of the area in question, but may not cover the whole CZARA area, nor would they be for all the parameters that may be at issue in those areas. Needs to be very clear what authority they will use, show development of an implementation structure, a commitment of resources to that structure, a track record of use of backup authority when criteria require it, and a clearly articulated method to evaluate progress. In the interim while those are being developed, the State needs to be clear on what type of outreach and training will be done as part of the voluntary measures that are being proposed.	4		New Development					
302					56-I	State needs direct rule for new development.	4		New Development					
303					56-J	OR doesn't have sufficient agriculture programs to meet CZARA requirements. Inland Rogue Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Plan (IRAWQMAP) management plans lacks specific thresholds for unacceptable activity, and thus are based on the subjective Rogue Riverkeeper comments RE: NOAA, EPA seek public comment on proposal to disapprove Oregon's Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Program opinion of ODA staff. ODA does not appear to take water quality issues seriously as enforcement is strictly complaint driven, and enforcement is limited and incredibly slow when it does occur.	5 to 8		Ag-General					
304					56-K	ODA staff has informed our staff that enforcement is complaint driven. Enforcement must be more proactive.	6, 8		Ag-General					
305					56-L	When there is enforcement, it is incredibly slow and ineffective. In 2011 Rogue Riverkeeper requested all complaints from since the IRAWQMAP was put in place for the Inland Rogue. Only 20 complaints for both the Inland Rogue and Bear Creek areas were filed, and most of them had limited follow up. In one instance on Antelope Creek first reported in early 2008, it took 1.5 years from the initial complaint of significant bacteria pollution from horses and cows to a letter of non-compliance (report tracking number 08-16).	8		Ag-General					
306					56-M	We ask that EPA/NOAA require Oregon to implement additional management measures, in particular for agriculture, forestry and urban development, to meet water quality standards and protect designated uses.	8,9		Ag-add MMs; Forestry-general, New Development					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
307														
308					58-A	Support disapproval.			Decision	for		1		
309					58-B	Climate Change Preparation/Mitigation, and Ocean Acidification: Need to prepare for climate change by putting programs in place to prevent harm to water quality and make watersheds more resilient to large storms, by requiring wider stream buffers for forestry and agriculture operations, larger fish-friendly culverts that pass more water from larger storms, improved road drainage, road drainage disconnected from streams, removal of valley bottom and mid-slope roads that intercept the downslope movement of beneficial wood and sediment, reduced road density especially in steep terrain, and better protection for unstable slopes.	1		General-need to include other issues; Forestry-general					
310					58-C	Oregon's programs for protection of water quality could be improved by fully implementing its statewide land use goals which incorporate concepts of "carrying capacity."	3		General-need to include other issues					
311					58-D	Oregon has approved several TMDLs in the Coast Range but the assumptions underlying those TMDLs are about to be undermined by efforts to reduce stream protection on federal forest lands. All of the alternatives proposed by BLM for the revision of its Resource Management Plans in western Oregon call for significant narrowing of stream buffers, and none of the action alternatives maintain the current buffers. <a href="http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/files/alternfaq.pdf">http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/files/alternfaq.pdf</a>	4		Forestry-General					
312						The TMDLs approved by the state allow more logging on non-federal lands, under the assumption that there logging near streams on federal lands would be strictly limited. Now it turns out that there will likely be more logging near streams on federal lands, so there needs to be a corresponding decrease in logging near streams on non-federal lands in order to avoid exceeding the watershed scale waste load identified in the TMDLs.			Forestry-logging					
313					58-E	Focus on forest issues have been on shade/sediment. Also need large woody debris.	4,5,6		Forestry-General					
314					58-F	Oregon needs greater controls on spraying chemicals such as pesticides and herbicides in coastal watersheds, especially near streams. Chemicals used by the forest and agriculture industries have direct adverse effects on listed fish and other organism.	6		Forestry-pesticides; Agriculture-pesticides					
315					58-G	Cites issues w/ existing OR struture for regulating wq. DEQ delegated authority to ODF/ODA (controlled by industry), lack of public participation, BOF stacked by pro-industry, etc.	6,7		Forestry-General; Ag General; Other					
316		Oregon Wild	organization	3/20/14	58-H	Cites numerous studies about inadequacy of OFPA and how its worse than federal and neighboring states.	7 to 11		Forestry-clear cut; Forestry-landslides, Forestry-riparian; Forestry-roads					
317		(b) (6)	citizen	3/20/14	59-A	Concerned about pesticide spraying. Secondhand account of citizens in western Lane County that had insecticide show up in blood tests and became ill after pesticide spraying. More needs to be done to protect human health from pesticide exposure.	1		Forestry-Pesticides; Ag-Pesticides	unclear			1	
318					60-A	Supports disapproval. Because 1) basic agricultural management measures are not in place and 2) current agricultural nonpoint source controls are insufficient to protect water quality and designated uses	1		Ag-General			1		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
319		Socially Responsible Agriculture Program	organization	3/20/14	60-B	OR fails to adequately regulate CAFOs. Study by Lewis and Clark Law School's Animal Law Clinic found that ODA lacks federal authorization to manage NPDES programs.	2	Letter contains citations in footnotes for various claims	[Note: "Ag-CAFOs" category is outside of CZARA's scope]					
320					60-C	Oregon does not have basic management measures for agriculture in place because the State fails to adequately regulate CAFOs. Enforcement of agricultural water quality in Oregon is limited and largely complaint-driven. In addition to numerous documented examples of actual pollution, complaints against certain CAFOs are repeatedly submitted with no follow-up done or recorded. Many complainants report that ODA is unresponsive and dismissive of their concerns.	2		Ag-General					
321					60-D	Agricultural Water Quality Management Area (“AWQMA”) plan is entirely voluntary. “The rules adopted under this subsection shall constitute the only enforceable aspects of a water quality management plan.” O.R.S. § 568.912(1). “Area rules are the only enforceable aspect of an AWQMA plan.” O.A.R. 603-090-0000 (4). And this voluntary program is not backed up by any legal enforcement authority to regulate nonpoint sources as EPA/NOAA requires.	3		Ag-EP&Ms					
322					60-F	Oregon fails to ensure basic management measures are in place								
323					60-E	Oregon’s CNPCP contains insufficient measures to achieve and maintain water quality standards and protect designated uses. Additional management are needed.	3		Ag-Add MMs		for			
324														
325														
326														
327		(b) (6)	citizen	3/20/14	61-A	Supports disapproval	1		Forestry - Roads; Forestry - Landslides	for		1		
328					61-B	Oregon has failed to control NPS from timber harvest and the construction and maintenance of logging roads. Last year I participated in steelhead spawning surveys on the Salmonberry River in Oregon's coast range. I saw the results of poorly planned logging roads on steep slopes where whole hillsides had slid down into the creek below after heavy winter rains. I do not believe that Oregon's Forest Practices Act is adequately protecting the riparian areas which results in degraded water quality for fish/wildlfe and drinking water.	1							
329					62-A	Supports disapproval	1					1		
330					62-B	Concerned with logging impacts from pesticide/herbicide use and habitat "mistreatment". There should be no aerial spraying close to known drinking water sources.	1		Forestry - Pesticides					
331		(b) (6)	citizen	3/20/14	62-C	Need more regular monitoring of drinking water for pesticides/herbicides; designated uses and water quality standards in coastal watersheds are not protected.	1		Monitoring - Improvements needed; Forestry - Pesticides	for				
332					62-D	There should be larger buffers to protect from temperature impacts, particularly in the Siletz River watershed.	2		Forestry - Riparian					
333					63-A	Supports disapproval	1				for		1	
334					63-B	Concerned with logging impacts, particularly from clearcutting and resultant hillside erosion, which may pollute our drinking water spring. We had severe clearcutting around our private forest and this caused substantial loss of river quality.	1		Forestry - General; Forestry - landslides					



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
335		(b) (6)			63-C	Inadequate WQ monitoring of logging impacts	1		Monitoring - Improvements needed						
336					63-D	Inadequate protection and restoration of riparian areas	1		Forestry-riparian						
337					63-E	Disruption from tree harvests and road construction	1		Forestry-roads; clear cut						
338				citizen	3/20/14	76-A	Concerned about pesticide spraying. They have tested positive for pesticide/herbicides even though they run an organic farm.	1	First-hand account	Forestry - Pesticides	unclear			1	
339						76-B	Would like to incorporate many other studies/reports by reference (included links in letter )	1		Forestry - Pesticides					
340						76-C	Supports pesticide-free buffers around schools, such as near Triangle Lake.	2		Forestry - Pesticides					
341		Water Watch of Oregon	organization	3/20/14	65-A	Supports disapproval				for		1			
342					65-B	Comments are limited to highlighting the inadequacy of OWRD’s Water Use Basin Program as support for meeting the 6217(g) agricultural management measures and conditions placed on Oregon’s Coastal Nonpoint Program	1		Ag - General						
343					65-C	NOAA/EPA findings incorrectly state that OWRD’s “Water Use Basin Program . . . supports the irrigation measure by establishing sub-basin classifications and limits on water use to ensure water quality and habitat for sensitive and endangered species is not impaired.” This statement is not supported by the contents of any of the coastal Basin Programs. (Attached for reference). To the contrary, Oregon’s Basin Programs do not ensure, either legally or practically, that water quality and habitat for sensitive and endangered species will not be impaired. We urge EPA/NOAA to take a close look at the deficiencies of the Basin Programs before attributing any water quality or fish habitat protection value to them as a measure in support of Oregon’s agricultural conditions.	1	pp. 2-3: "For a contemporary view on the Basin Plans, please see OWRD’s “Place-Based Integrated Water Resources Planning, Initial Observations from the State of Oregon” (March 10, 2014)	Ag - General						
344					65-D	Oregon’s rules provide no assurance that water use will be adequately limited to maintain those minimum flows	2		Ag - General						
345					65-E	Basin Programs also fail in practice to protect minimum perennial streamflows and instream rights held by OWRD for the protection of aquatic wildlife and water quality.	2		Ag - General						
346					65-F	EPA should disapprove Oregon’s agricultural measures... The lack of protection offered by Oregon's Water Use Basin Programs for preservation of aquatic life and designated uses should be acknowledged in the agencies' final determination	2,3		Ag - General						
347			(b) (6)		Salmon Center, Northwest Guides and Anglers Association, Oregon Chapter of the Sierra Club, Pacific Rivers Council,	3/20/14	67-A	Supports disapproval although regrets loss of funding.	1		Many aerial photos provided to back up assertions	Forestry - General	for		1
348		67-B		Oregon does not have a program in place to control nonpoint pollution sufficiently to meet the additional CZARA MM needed to attain/maintain wqs and protect designated uses, particularly due to logging on private lands.			1	Forestry - Roads; Forestry - Landslides							
349		67-D		Observed sediment loads from forest roads and landslides			1								
350		67-D		State's own Ripstream study note inadequacy of buffers to control temperature and other WQ impacts			1	Forestry - Riparian							
351		67-E		Additional MMs needed for forestry such as what is described on pg. 7-12 of proposed findings.			1	Forestry - General							
352		67-F		Used Salmonberry River in north Coast range as prime example of impacts.			2	Forestry - General							
353				67-G			Refutes OR's claims the land use laws provide sufficient protection... even if they've helped prevent sprawl, still need to control forest industry that is damaging remote watersheds	11	Forestry - General						

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
354		Lane County Audobon Society of Oregon	organization	3/20/14	69-A	Supports disapproval	1			for		1		
355					69-B	Waters are at risk from pesticides and other toxic chemicals, oil and grease, sediment, salts, excess bacteria and nutrients released from agricultural and timber lands, from roads and urban areas, from construction and mining areas, from eroding stream banks, livestock, and faulty septic systems.	1		General - Habitat protection					
356					69-C	Especially concerned about inadequate buffer for aerial spray pesticide application. Oregon has an inadequately small no-spray buffer zone around fish-bearing streams and no effective program to protect non-fish bearing streams.	2		Forestry - Pesticides; Forestry - Riparian					
357		Beyond Toxics	organization	3/18/14	70-A	Supports disapproval	1	Report is attached; many references cited				1		
358					70-B	Our comments address the inadequacies of Oregon's existing program to implement the required CZARA management measures, its inability and disinterest in evaluating the sufficiency of those management measures to ensure pesticides do not violate Oregon's water quality standards and impair its designated uses, its lack of a monitoring program to support such an evaluation, and its lack of practices that protect those designated uses.	1		General - Pesticides; General - Monitoring improvements needed					
359					70-C	Beyond Toxics report on pesticide/herbicide use in forestry shows that FPA lacks any program to protect Oregon streams and their beneficial uses (see report attached). Requires no pesticide buffer on non-fish streams even though neighboring states (WA, ID) require 25ft buffers. In non-fish bearing streams, amphibians and crawfish are affected by pesticide application	2		Forestry - General; Forestry - Pesticides; Forestry - Riparian					
360					70-D	Unknown risks from synergistic interactions of chemicals mixed together.	2,3		Forestry - Pesticides					
361					70-E	Oregon has inadequate protection of fish-bearing streams and drinking water compared to neighboring states.	3		Forestry - Pesticides; Forestry - Riparian					
362					70-F	Oregon has no program to determine the presence of forestry pesticides in the air and resulting in drift and deposition onto surface waters and soils.	3,4		Pesticides - Monitoring					
363					70-G	Herbicides (e.g., Atrazine) can persist in water and can bind with soil particles, so under OR's FPA, pesticides such as atrazine are sprayed into dry channels that become active in wetter months, carrying herbicides downstream to fish.	4		Forestry - Pesticides					
364					70-H	State doesn't have a program to protect groundwater/drinking water.	4		Pesticides - Monitoring					
365					70-I	The EPA should require ODF, in consultation with DEQ, to exercise their authority to review, comment, and require modifications of forest vegetation management written plans based on an environmental and water quality risk assessment and proof of compliance with state and federal laws.	4,5		General - Pesticides					
366					70-J	Oregon must develop a research program to determine if aerial application of herbicides is necessary for timber production. Oregon needs additional management measures to protect uses and water quality from pesticide drift.	5		Monitoring - Improvement needed; Forestry - Pesticides					
367					70-K	Oregon has no program to determine if federal label laws are being complied with.	5		Pesticides - Monitoring					
368					70-L	Evidence suggests that federal label restrictions for Atrazine, an Oregon-regulated herbicide, are not being followed. Also, poor record-keeping on pesticide applications	6		Pesticides - Monitoring/ Enforcement	for				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
369					77-A	Against disapproval. Believe Oregon’s Forest Practices Act, and its implementing regulations, comply with CZARA requirements.	1		General		1			
370					77-B	NOAA/EPA 1998 conditional approval findings and 2013 proposed finding that asserts Oregons needs additional MMs for forestry failed to reference any WQS and included very sparse analysis as to why these MM were needed.	1, 2		General					
371					77-C	Original Findings and the Proposed Findings are both legally and scientifically deficient	2		General					
372					77-D	CZARA statute requires a 3-step analysis for the states to take before additional MMs can be imposed, including: 1) identify land uses which may cause or contribute significantly to a degradation of: (A) those coastal waters where there is a failure to attain or maintain applicable water quality standards or protect designated uses, as determined by the State pursuant to its water quality planning processes; or (B) those coastal waters that are threatened by reasonably foreseeable increases in pollution loadings from new or expanding sources. 2) identify Critical Coastal Areas (CCAs); 3) identify additional MMs within CCAs to address impairments and are necessary to attain WQS. This authority to determine additional MMs is reserved exclusively for the state, not the federal agencies. Further, CZARA doesn't require states to adopt additional MMs that "may be necessary" or are "arguably necessary" to meet WQS, only ones that actually "ARE necessary." NOAA/EPA have provided no indication that their self-selected additional MMs will enable the state to meet WQS.	3, 4	This is a very significant comment for the legal team to address. 22-page letter is signed by Heath Curtiss, General Counsel & Director of Government Affairs, OFIC. CC to Gov. Kitzhaber, Richard Whitman & 2 state agency directors (DEQ & DOF)	General - Legal; General - Problems with CZARA					
373					77-E	To overcome Oregon’s determination that a particular land use does not contribute significantly to a degradation of water quality standards, the Agencies would need to produce evidence to the contrary. Likewise, to overcome Oregon’s determination that additional management measures are not “necessary to achieve and maintain water quality standards,” the burden would again be on the Agencies to produce evidence to the contrary.	4		General - Legal; General - Problems with CZARA					
374					77-F	Oregon’s Forest Practices Act establishes a dynamic program that responds promptly and deliberately to environmental issues as they arise. ... With respect to water quality, the Oregon Forest Practices Act (the “OFPA”) mandates that the Board of Forestry adopt standards for forest practices that “provide for the overall maintenance” of “water resources, including but not limited to sources of domestic drinking water.” ORS 527.710(2)(b). The OFPA also charges the Board of Forestry with establishing “best management practices and other rules applying to forest practices as necessary to insure that to the maximum extent practicable nonpoint source discharges of pollutants resulting from forest operations on forestlands do not impair the achievement and maintenance of water quality standards established by the Environmental Quality Commission.” ORS 527.765(1). Note that this language hews closely to the CZARA requirement that the CNPCP include additional management measures necessary to “attain or maintain applicable water quality standards.” ... Forest Practice Rules are fully enforceable.	4, 5, 6		Forestry - General; Forestry - Legal					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
375					77-G	FPA requires BMP monitoring with adaptive feedback. Board has charged ODF with pesticide use monitoring, OAR 629-620-0700(1), and landslides and public safety monitoring. OAR 629-623-0000(4). In each circumstance, the Board will consider the monitoring results and take appropriate action, including when necessary, development of new forest practice rules. Cites example of 2002 road runoff drainage study that led to improved rules. FP Rules have evolved over time.	5, 6	See also App. A for how FP Rules have evolved over time.	Forestry - General; Forestry - Legal					
376					77-H	NOAA/EPA findings that that Oregon’s existing measures for protection of medium and small fish bearing streams (type-F) and non-fish bearing streams (type-N) are not adequate to protect water quality and designated uses relies on an uncritical view of the 15-year-old Ripstream IMST, and 12 year-old Sufficiency Analysis, and fails to consider the most current and relevant research. At best, it is an incomplete and inaccurate assessment of the most recent science findings. At worst, it represents a fundamental misunderstanding of the science.	7	Discussion of other research findings continues on p. 8 and following	Forestry - Riparian					
377					77-I	NOAA/EPA misinterpreted the RipStream Study findings. See different RipStream conclusions on p. 8.	8		Forestry - Riparian					
378					77-I	The lack of any discussion about findings from the Watersheds Research Cooperative (the “WRC”) represents a huge omission in the Agencies’ analysis of the Oregon CNPCP. In the Sufficiency Analysis (ODF and ODEQ 2002) there is a discussion about the adequacy of riparian buffers along small type-N and small and medium type-F streams.	8, 9	Effects on temperature noted in WRC study are discussed on pp. 10-11. WQ & wood recruitment discussed on pp. 12-13.	Forestry - Riparian					
379					77-J	We disagree that the FPA is not protective of high-risk landslide prone areas. in evaluating the results from Turner et. al. (2010), it is misleading to focus only on landslide density relationships. Rather, it is important to also consider the total number of landslides triggered during major storms. While landslide densities have been shown to be higher in steep terrain with young forest stands, the proportion of this area across mountainous terrain is potentially very low, so that potential increases in sediment delivery to public resources from landslides triggered in these areas is also proportionately small. ... Channel alterations from debris flows are a naturalhabitat-forming process and not necessarily negative.	14, 15, 16		Forestry - Landslides					
380					77-K	EPA argues that Oregon must have additional management measures for forestry to protect HLHLs, to maintain good water quality, and to ensure that designated uses are protected. However, EPA does not offer any objective evidence that these additional measures are necessary. We respectfully suggest that EPA consider a landscape-scale view over long timeframes as the proper context for evaluating whether water quality standards and designated uses are impaired or attained. Disturbance and recovery processes are an essential part of these landscape-driven forest ecosystems.	16, 17		Forestry - Landslides					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
381					77-L	From a strictly legal perspective, the Agencies have produced no evidence (much less, substantial evidence), that landslides resulting from forest management activities are causing water quality standard exceedances, or negatively impacting aquatic life more than landslides do under background conditions. Without more, a decision to disapprove Oregon’s CNPCP would not withstand judicial review.	17		Forestry - Landslides					
382					77-M	Roads: The Agencies “remain concerned” (about forest roads delivering sediment into streams) without citing a single source indicating a problem exists, without citing any water quality standard or beneficial use the rules fail to protect, indeed without citing a single reason for concern.	17		Forestry - Roads; Forestry - Legal					
383					77-N	Roads: There have been significant new rule revisions in 2002 and 2003, and broad success under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, all detailed thoroughly in the State’s July submission to the Agencies.	17		Forestry - Roads					
384					77-O	The agencies allege that the state has not provided “a commitment to exercise its back-up authority to require implementation of additional management measures for forestry roads, as needed.” This is ludicrous. The rule revisions in 2002 and 2003 indicate that the OFPA is working precisely as it should, and evidence a continuing commitment by the Board of Forestry to implement additional management measures as needed. One would be hard-pressed to imagine better evidence of the Board’s commitment. If there were additional data indicating that forest roads continue to “cause or contribute significantly to a degradation of coastal waters”—an issue ODF is actively monitoring under OAR 629-635-0110—then the Board would initiate a new rulemaking, as it has done repeatedly in the past.	17		Forestry - Roads					
385					77-P	The Agencies also assert that the State has not provided sufficient data to the Agencies to document effectiveness of voluntary efforts under the Oregon Plan. The Agencies suggest that an extensive (and expensive) inventory and reporting program for forest roads is necessary “to determine the extent of forestry road miles not meeting current road standards within the nonpoint management area.” Here, the Agencies presume a problem exists (again, without citation to a single source) until the State can prove otherwise. However, nothing in CZARA requires that a state prove a negative. Additionally, data shows that salmon stocks are recovering since the 1990s. Finally, we are not aware of any scientific evidence indicating that habitat and water quality conditions have materially improved in Washington State due to implementation of their road maintenance and abandonment program	18		Forestry - Roads					
386					77-Q	Alleging that Oregon's rules are insufficient without reason, and without any support, is the definition of arbitrary, and a disapproval action on this basis would not survive even cursory judicial scrutiny.	19		Forestry - Roads; Forestry - Legal					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
387		Oregon Forest Industries and Oregon Small Woodlands Association	organization	3/20/14	77-R	Water quality monitoring of a type-N (non-fish bearing) forest stream during and after herbicide spray operations (applied under OFPA rules and guidelines and FIFRA/labeling regulations) shows no evidence of detrimental impacts. Nevertheless, Oregon continues to support monitoring that would identify potential problems should they arise. ... Recent monitoring has not found a problem with contemporary forest aerial herbicide spray operations; in fact just the opposite. Oregon is currently monitoring for over 100 pesticides, which will allow the state to respond should herbicides be identified at unacceptable levels.	19, 21	Research supporting OFIC/OSWA comments presented on pp. 20-21.	Forestry - Pesticides					
388					77-S	Since 1998 there have been significant changes in how chemicals are applied to forests under FIFRA. Findings from the Spray Drift Task Force and other research led to revisions in chemical labeling. Pesticide applicators are licensed under FIFRA and recent court rulings have further increased regulation of applicators and land owners. Oregon's Forest Practices Act rule guidelines state that applications must comply with the most stringent of requirements of either the label, or forest practice rules and guidelines.	19		Forestry - Pesticides					
389					77-T	ODF has developed extensive guidelines for implementing the Oregon Forest Practices Act rules for herbicide applications to forest lands. See Oregon Department of Forestry, Forest Practice Rule Guidance: Chemicals and Other Petroleum Products (2009), available at <a href="http://goo.gl/uv8oIH">http://goo.gl/uv8oIH</a> . Also cite pesticide monitoring studies that show no significant impact.	19		Forestry - Pesticides		Against			
390					78-A	Agree with NOAA/EPA that state needs to do more to address osds, new devel, and ag but does not support penalties because they will impact important pro-environment programs. Rather hopes state will make improvements to programs to avoid disapproval.	1		Decision	Unclear (against penalties)			1	
391					78-B	Saw a draft of guidance to urban DMAs regarding post-construction stormwater management, and we believe it will be a helpful document. However, DEQ has not demonstrated that it has the ability to educate DMAs or ensure that the guidance is implemented. DEQ's basin coordinators are spread too thin and the agency lacks the capacity and perhaps the expertise to provide technical assistance to urban DMAs to ensure that TMDLs are implemented.	1		New Development					
392					78-C	We believe Oregon should require urban DMAs to adopt specific post-construction stormwater management strategies similar to those required in Phase II MS4 permits, rather than only recommending that they do	2		New Development					
393					78-D	DEQ has no way of measuring whether the voluntary OSDS program results in an increase in onsite system inspections. We still think there is a need for regular inspections of existing septic systems, whether it takes place at the time of property transfer or at a different time.	2		OSDS					
394					78-E	We would like to see Oregon DEQ take a more proactive role in establishing similar programs in areas where septic systems are impacting water quality – increasing onsite system inspections as well as financing repairs, and measuring the program's effectiveness	2		OSDS					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
395		Oregon Environmental Council	organization	3/20/14	78-F	Oregon is currently failing to protect water quality standards and beneficial uses in agricultural areas in our coastal watersheds, including habitat necessary to the survival of native fish and to support both recreational and commercial fisheries. This is due to the failure of the state's agricultural water quality program to control run-off pollution from riparian areas and to control erosion and sediment from agricultural lands on fish bearing streams.	3		Ag -- general; Ag-buffers					
396					78-G	It is publicly acknowledged by Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) staff that 100% landowner compliance with current agricultural water quality management area rules alone is not sufficient to meet Water Quality Standards, including TMDL Load Allocations. No restoration of rip. vegetation is required by AWQA rules.	3		Ag -- general; Ag-buffers					
397					78-J	ODA's Water Quality Management Program does not ensure landowner compliance with the admittedly insufficient rules. Until recently, compliance with the area rules was only investigated if a signed complaint was lodged.								
398					78-H	ODA has recently developed a new strategy for its water quality program to determine compliance with the rules. This is an important step forward. However, there is still a serious scale problem with the program's ability to ensure compliance with the rules. Under ODA's current plan to assess agricultural landowner compliance with the area rules by 6th field HUC watershed, it can assess compliance in 6-12 6th field HUCs/biennium. At this rate, ODA will be able to assess compliance with its (insufficient) rules in approximately 1500 6th field HUC watersheds containing agricultural land uses statewide in 250 years. This is not a reasonable timeframe to ensure compliance with the rules.	3		Ag - general					
399					78-I	ODA plans to rely on voluntary actions by landowners described in its unenforceable Area Plans to bridge this performance gap between the rules and meeting water quality standards. However, ODA does not have an implementation plan to ensure these voluntary actions occur. Oregon has not quantified the level of additional landowner actions, or their nature, necessary to bridge this gap between compliance with the rules and achieving TMDL Load Allocations.	4		Ag - general					
400		Oregon Environmental Council			78-k	Oregon is not reliably or adequately controlling run-off pollution from agricultural lands due to agency reliance on insufficient rules, inadequate enforcement of the rules and lack of an implementation plan with specific timelines and goals to enlist agricultural landowners in the voluntary actions necessary to protect and restore riparian vegetation, prevent erosion and reduce bacteria run-off into local creeks and rivers.								
401					71-A	The AWQMP (and AWQMA Rules) meets and exceeds the federal statutory and regulatory requirements of CZARA	2, 11, 12, 13, 14		Ag - General; Ag MMs (pp. 11-14); Ag - Pesticides (p.13)					1
402					71-B	Agriculture land use represents approximately 5% of the land uses within the coastal zone. The primary agricultural land use within the coastal zone is pasture/hay agriculture, not crop land, which minimizes WQ impacts.	2		Ag - General					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
403					71-C	Most, if not all, agriculture landowners are in compliance with the AWQMP rules and, by complying with these rules, meet or exceed CZARA requirements applicable to agriculture. And, as explained below, for any agriculture landowners that are not in compliance with the AWQMP, the State has a process in place to achieve compliance with voluntary and regulatory programs.	2		Ag - General					
404					71-D	CZARA only requires implementation of economically achievable MMs (“economically achievable measures for the control of the addition of pollutants from existing and new categories and classes of nonpoint sources of pollution, which reflect the greatest degree of pollutant reduction achievable through the application of the best available nonpoint pollution control practices, technologies, processes, siting criteria, operating methods, or other alternatives.”)	3		General					
405					71-E	Notes the same arguments as OFIC RE: CCAs/add MM are developed by specific state-driven process. OR has not designated critical coastal areas or identified new agriculture land uses or a substantial expansion of existing agriculture land uses that require additional management measures. Therefore, additional management measures for agriculture are unnecessary for CNPCP approval.	3,4		Add'l MMs not needed					
406					71-F	NOAA/EPA don't provide scientific data or substantial evidence that identifies agriculture land uses as a cause or significant contributor to water quality impairment in Oregon’s coastal streams. There is no sound scientific evidence to demonstrate that agriculture lands within the coastal zone in fact cause or significantly contributing to water quality degradation. ODA is required to regulate, based on science, those agriculture activities that are causing the type of water pollution that prohibits the State from achieving and maintaining water quality standards.	4							
407					71-G	As explained in Section III, ODA has the enforcement authority necessary to ensure compliance with watershed basin rules on the coast and throughout the State of Oregon. While opponents of the AWQMP highlight the fact that ODA has only taken a few enforcement actions, implying that ODA is not requiring compliance, nothing could be farther from the truth. The truth is that ODA works directly with land owners in noncompliance to make certain land use changes before enforcement is necessary.	5		Ag - EP&Ms					
408					71-H	Nowhere does CZARA or Section 6217(g) unconditionally require: (1) riparian buffers on agriculture land, (2) that landowners undertake efforts to restore lands to pre -agricultural uses and methods (removing agriculture from the land), (3) management measures that will not result in a reduction of nonpoint source pollution, (4) new or ad hoc water quality standards for pesticides, sediment, or any other listed pollutants, or (5) landowners to change land uses, implement management measures, or otherwise employ management measures that are not “economically achievable.”	6		Ag - General; Ag - buffers; Ag - Pesticides; Ag - Add'l MMs					
409					71-I	Only after the State identifies land uses that cause or significantly contribute to water quality impairments, the state must then implement additional management measures if necessary to achieve and maintain applicable water quality standards. For the reasons explained below, Oregon’s AWQMP meets and implements the 6217(g) requirements and has a process in place to implement additional management measures if necessary.	7		Ag - Add'l MMs (not needed)					



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
410					71-J	6217(g) “offer[s] State officials a number of options and permit them considerable flexibility in selecting management measures that are appropriate for their State....”20 Further, the 6217(g) guidance suggests management measures but these are written to allow flexibility in implementation. 21 Contrary to claims by critics of the Oregon AWQMP, this means that EPA and NOAA can and must approve state programs that address water quality impairments from certain land uses even where they do not employ the precise management measures outlined in the 6217(g) guidance.	7		General - Holding to higher standard; General - Problems with CZARA					
411					71-K	In areas where an area plan and rules are required, ODA may compel a landowner “to perform those actions on the landowner’s land necessary to prevent and control water pollution from agriculture activities” so long as the practice is a factor in causing water quality standards to be exceeded.” This provides ODA the authority to require management measures that meet the requirements of 6217(g) or impose additional management measures if necessary.	8		Ag - EP&Ms					
412					71-L	Using the process of identifying agriculture practices that do in fact contribute to water quality problems and investing in management measures proven to reduce or mitigate pollutant loadings, as well as measures that are achievable because of cost and technology, the State can more efficiently allocate resources for the betterment of coastal waterways. This is precisely the outcome envisioned by the sponsors of the CZARA and is consistent with the statutory language.	8		Ag - General					
413					71-M	The proposed agencies’ finding references the coho salmon listings and draft recovery plan findings. These documents’ references to agriculture impacts to water quality are limited, based on opinion, anecdotal evidence and are also unsupported by scientific fact or data. For that reason, we request that the agencies remove this assumption or clearly explain that it is a concern that has not been verified with data or science, and therefor may not be a valid concern.	9		Ag - General					
414					71-N	Oregon has developed water quality standards designed to protect designated uses, which in most cases include coho salmon and other endangered/threatened fish species. As referenced above, Oregon’s AWQMA is designed to ensure agriculture activities do not inhibit the State from meeting those water quality standards. Water quality standards are required to protect designated uses, fish. Therefore, Oregon’s program adequately addresses agriculture activities to ensure the protection of fish species, including coho salmon.	9		Ag - General					
415					71-O	Most ambient water quality monitoring in region reporting fair to excellent water quality. Sites with poor condition are not due to ag activities.	9		Ag - General					
416					71-P	The AWQMP Processes and Enforcement Mechanisms Satisfies CZARA and the 6217(g) Management Measures. ... Area Plans consist of voluntary measures and strategic goals; area rules implement the Area Plans and are ODA’s backstop authority to ensure compliance with the AWQMA... Today, each of Oregon’s coastal agriculture water quality plans include management measures that directly reference the 6217(g) guidance and include additional goals for improving watersheds. These plans far exceed that which is required under CZARA.	10		Ag - EP&Ms					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
417		Oregon Farm Bureau, Oregon Cattlemen's Association, Oregonians for Food and Shelter, Oregon Seed Commission, Oregon Dairy Farmers Association, Oregon Wheat Growers League	organization	3/20/14	71-Q	While it is true that each state must have an enforceable, nonpoint source water pollution program, it is not true that individual states must meet or exceed an enforcement threshold or number of citations issued. Instead, CZARA requires that the State and its designated water quality agencies possess the regulatory authority to enforce, at a minimum, a water quality program that meet or exceed the requirements set forth in 16 U.S.C. 1455b. Furthermore, as ODA demonstrated to the agencies in Oregon's July 2013 CNPCP submission, it has used that authority to enforce AWQMP rules where necessary and appropriate.	14,15		Ag - General (Enforcement)	unkn				
418					71-R	Refutes concern noted that AWQMP do not require buffers or otherh specific requirments. Notes that CZARA does not specifically require riparian buffers for ag and doing so, would be taking a "one-size-fits-all" approach that goes against the inherant flexibility CZARA provides states.	15		General - One-size-fits-all; Ag - General					
419					71-S	Biennial reviews of AWQMA plans provide a tracking mechanism. According to ODA, ~18 biennial reviews are conducted annually. In addition ODA is currently creating a more formalized process for tracking program implementation and effectiveness – known as the Strategic Implementation Areas and Focus Areas processes. Also, in 2012, Oregon began an Enterprise Monitoring Initiative to maximize statewide efforts for environmental protection and restoration. This initiative will monitor waterways that pass through agriculture lands and can also be used to inform the effectiveness of the AWQMA.	16		Ag - General (tracking)					
420					71-T	NOAA/EPA assert: AWQMA planning and enforcement does not address “legacy” issues created by agriculture activities that are no longer occurring. Yet, neither CZARA nor the 6217(g) guidance define legacy issues or require that state CNPCPs address legacy issues. Nevertheless, OWEB invests \$ to address legacy ag issues. Furthermore, Oregon has developed processes for identifying opportunities to enhance and restore watersheds, including “legacy” issues, through the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, the Oregon Aquatic Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Guide, OWEB riparian restoration projects, Area Plans, and many other federal, public and private partnerships. These programs are successful due to the voluntary efforts of many Oregon agriculture landowners.	17		Ag - Legacy					
421					72-A	Member of the Upper Willamette & Upper Siuslaw Agricultural Water Quality Management Area Local Advisory Committees. Met annually since then with our state and local officials, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, the Department of Environmental Quality(DEQ), and East Lane (county) Soil and Water Conservation District to be advised on the current status of the management plan. The committee was instructed that our plan would be complaint driven, and compliance voluntary. I have been informed that three fines have been imposed over the last 11 years. We were also told we were not allowed to consider pesticides as a pollutant. The state still does not consider pesticides as pollutants, but considers streamside plantings to be sufficient to filter anything including pesticides. I am told they do not test the water for pesticides.	1		Ag - General; Ag - Pesticides					1

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
422		(b) (6)	citizen	3/20/14	72-B	EPA & NOAA have found that Oregon forests have adequate stream buffers for pesticides on salmon bearing streams. How was this determined? Seasonal and non-fish bearing streams have not been considered. Isn't this the water that feeds the fish-bearing streams and rivers? Stream buffers and logging practices in this state are a joke--a sad joke.	1		Forestry - Pesticides; Forestry - Riparian	unkn				
423		The Fresh Water Trust			73-A	Use data to uniformly establish, prioritize, and track programmatic progress towards water quality goals. Need better effectiveness monitoring to be able to make adapative changes as needed to voluntary and other programs. Cites ag, in particular. Need better science to inform implementation targets and determine how well programs are working. (Ex. TFT's recent use of LiDAR to determine ability of buffers to produce adequate shade). Moving forward with new Ag regs without first understanding the gap between the problem and current conditions and without data-based benchmarks for chipping away at the problem will only perpetuate issues moving forward.	1, 2, 3		Monitoring - improvements needed; Ag - General	against	1			
424					73-B	Focus on outcomes and support the tools that achieve progress on the ground. The loss of approximately \$4 million per year in funding for on-the-ground restoration runs wholly counter to what all agree is needed on the ground.	3		Penalties - negative impacts					
425					73-C	NWEA's claim that CZARA needs to be achieving WQS now is not correct. CZARA obligations may not currently require controls, but instead contemplate future actions.	4, 5		General					
426					73-D	Requests that NOAA/EPA include TFT's 4/22/13 response to NWEA's March 13, 2013 to EPA Regarding Medford Permits to record. TFT's letter corrects factual and legal inaccuracies in NWEA's letter. Also should include TFT's 9/27/13 public comments to Oregon DEQ on Wilsonville's now-withdrawn water quality trading program as section III(C)(4)(d) of the Proposed Finding.	5, 6		General - Public comment					
427		Tillamook Bay Watershed Council				Need to review and add comments								
428					75-A	Suport disapproval (reluctantly)	1			for		1		
429					75-B	Ecological function of the Oregon Coast Range and Cascade Range Foothills has been and continues to be severely degraded by the harvest activities associated with industrial, clear-cut logging. Look in any direction and clear cuts abound. (Up to 120 acres are allowed by the OFPA!)	1		Forestry - Clear cuts					
430					75-C	Concerned about lack of riparian buffers in clear cuts and spraying.	1		Forestry - Riparian; Forestry - Clear Cuts; Forestry - Pesticides					
431					75-D	Inspected recent road failure: The down hill shoulder of this mid-slope sited road had broken away in several locations, due to fill slope failure. Mud and debris flows, some recent, were much in evidence, their effect on the watershed some two or three hundred feet below, clearly discernible. This phenomenon, obviously the result of heavy rain fall on deforested and very steep slopes, has repeated itself with regularity over the years I have been roaming these hills. It is a disgrace and impacts directly on water quality. The cost to repair the failure will be borne by U.S. taxpayers through BLM & FHA.	2	First-hand account	Forestry - Clear cuts; Forestry Landslides; Forestry - Roads					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
432		Umpqua Watersheds, Inc.	organization	3/20/14	75-E	Notes changes in tax law favor private timber industry and don't recoop enough \$ to help local gov'n't. Amounts to shameless taxpayer-funded PR propaganda for timber interests. Illustration of "deliberate lack of political will to fund the appropriate agencies and activities that are crucial to improving Oregon's degraded water quality.	2		Forestry - General					
433					75-F	Points out that "NOAA noted in its fairly recent opinion about potential ESA delisting of the Coastal Coho Salmon, the benefits of such riparian restorations, although worthwhile, were being rapidly outstripped by the effects of logging in the uplands. Nothing has changed."	3		Forestry - General; Forestry - Riparian					
434					75-G	Recognizes that disapproval will have financial consequences for 319 that their organization and others benefit from but its time for state to do something.	3		Forestry - General; Penalties - Benefits					
435		(b) (6)	citizen	3/17/14	81-A	Notes that farmers and ranchers have installed many miles of piping for livestock watering, and many miles of streambank are planted and fenced	1		Ag-general; Ag-buffers;	Against	1			
436					81-B	Pesticide Stewardship Programs, CAFO, and AQWMP already in place.	1	Existing programs sufficient	Ag-general; Ag-pesticides;					
437					81-C	SWCDs and watershed councils are improving water quality in Oregon.	1		General-made improvements in water quality					
438					81-D	Oregon complies with CZARA and disapproval would make it difficult to improve environment.	1		Decision					
439		Associated Oregon Loggers, Inc.	organization	3/21/14	79-A	Disagrees with proposed decision. Additional MMs for forestry are not needed.	1		Additional MMs Not Needed	Against	1			
440					79-B	Supports OFIC letter and statements they make	1		Forestry -- General					
441					79-C	OFPA includes a specific mandate to the Board of Forestry to achieve and maintain water quality standards, and provides the Oregon Department of Forestry with enforcement authority. The EPA and NOAA have produced little meaningful evidence that Oregon's forest practices rules currently fail to meet these water quality and beneficial use objectives. To the contrary, there is a large body of science indicating that modern Oregon forest practices are either neutral to positive in terms of their effect on aquatic life	2		Forestry -- General					
442					79-D	Oregon's forest sector has a 15-plus year history of superior voluntary riparian watershed enhancement accomplishments. Restrictions/actions proposed by the EPA and NOAA would stifle these valuable watershed improvements. Additionally, the excessive restrictions envisioned by EPA and NOAA would unintentionally smother the willing cooperative stewardship ethic common in the forest sector.	2		Forestry - Riparian					
443					79-E	EPA and NOAA's intended rigid, regulatory norms—such as excessive one-size-fits-all singular distances—would stifle Oregon forest community's stewardship ethic, and thereby reduce/or end the valuable contemporary investments in watershed enhancement experienced on Oregon forestlands (since the 1998 advent of the Oregon Plan for Salmon & Watersheds)	3		General - one-size-fits all					
444					80-A	Oregon's existing land use planning system - - put in place by the 1973 Oregon Legislature as Senate Bill 100 - - is an effective nonpoint source pollution reduction program, and the State should be given credit for its success. It limits new development in urban growth boundaries where sewer and stormwater services are planned for.	1	Land Use	General-made improvements to water quality	unclear			1	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
445		Oregon Association of			80-B	The first of three concerns is DEQ's proposed New Development Guidance for Urban and Rural Residential Areas. DEQ proposal to require all identified Designated Management Agencies (DMAs) to develop a more rigorous stormwater control program than is currently required of existing MS4 Phase II permittees (e.g., Corvallis, Bend, Medford) is not realistic or workable. The Coastal Zone listed communities, many of which are very small with extremely limited resources, cannot be expected to implement stormwater retrofit, hydromodification, and riparian protection/restoration programs.	2		New Devel					
446					80-C	DEQ should consider expanding the coverage of the existing 1200C permit by lowering the acreage applicability, or using a similar approach as used in the 1200COLS permit. The 1200COLS permit was created to tackle water quality problems in the Columbia Slough and is a global discharge permit based on the 1200Z industrial permits and applied to all significant dischargers evaluated in the TMDL process.	2	expand existing permit coverage	New Devel					
447					80-D	For sediment problems, DEQ should consider increased technical assistance and compliance and enforcement of the 1200Z industrial permits.	2	expand existing permit coverage	New Devel					
448					80-E	DEQ should use its existing authority, expertise and permits more effectively instead of establishing a new regulatory requirement on small cities and counties that are not the main source of impairment, do not have the expertise, and cannot afford additional state-mandated programs.	2		New Devel					
449					80-F	The second of three concerns for NPS controls in Oregon's coastal zone is the need for improved compliance programs and metrics to monitor agricultural sources. An overall compliance strategy for ensuring that AWQM plans and rules are adequately implemented to effectively meet TMDL load allocations and water quality standards is needed. There must be a policy and process for proactive determination of the implementation of required elements of the Agriculture Water Quality Management Plan, and an enforcement response plan to correct instances of non-compliance.	3	Ag compliance and implementation	Ag-general					
450					80-G	Oregon Department of Agriculture and Oregon DEQ's water quality monitoring programs should be specifically designed to evaluate the effectiveness of the agricultural area plans in meeting water quality standards and load allocations for water bodies with TMDLs	3	Ag monitoring	Ag-general; Monitoring-improvements needed					
451					80-H	The SB 1010 process at the Department of Agriculture should be directly linked to the Oregon adopted TMDL for the river or stream stretch.	3	Ag implementation	Ag-general					
452					80-I	SB 1010 requirements stop short of addressing 'legacy' conditions related to agricultural activities, and do not require active restoration - - only removal of conditions that impairs restoration. These policy gaps must be addressed if Oregon is to meet its water quality standards.	3	Ag implementation for legacy	Ag-general; general-need to consider other issues					
453					80-J	The third of three concerns is the continued efforts to link the Oregon Forest Practices Act to water quality standards outcomes. They applaud the recent collaboration between the Oregon EQC and BOF to improvement communication and share data related to water quality compliance of the Oregon FPA and to understand how FPA can be used as a tool to meet Oregon WQS.	4	Pro-FPA compliance with WQS	Forestry-general					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
454		Clean Water Agencies, Legaue of Oregon Cities, Special Districts Association of Oregon	organization	3/21/14	80-K	Efforts by ODF to monitor and improve forest practices should be encouraged and continued.	4		Forestry-general; Monitoring-improvements needed					
455					80-L	Additional efforts are needed to address legacy road conditions and protection of non-fish bearing streams in oregon's forests.	4		Forestry-roads; Forestry-riparian					
456		Tillamook Board of Commissions	organization	3/21/14	82-A	Asks NOAA/EPA to give state additional time to meet remaining conditions; state has already made good progress in meeting most of conditions.	1		General-need more time		1			
457					82-B	Notes ODF has been doing good work to improve WQ, riparian habitat, and road improvements. Cites # of culverts replaced and other stats.	1 and 2		Forestry-general; Forestry-riparian; Forestry-roads					
458					82-C	Cites ODFW study that showed many out-migrating and returning salmon to Tillamook State forest land. OR allows salmon harvest because #s are good.	2	more returning salmon in Tillamook forest	General-salmon;					
459					82-D	Asks NOAA/EPA to review Trask Study re: forestry practices and water quality that presents factual science. Our decision should be based on science.	2		Forestry-general; General-water quality					
460					82-E	Notes they have been part of group of federal, state, county and private citizen group that's been working to collaborative restore fish pass in Tillamook area. Taking a novel approach and having good success.	2		General-salmon; General made improvements in water quality					
461					82-F	Understand and appreciate NOAA/EPA efforts to comply with the law but ask that agencies work with them and others in collaborate way to address issues rather than take punitive action.	3		Penalties-negative impacts; Decision	Against				
462			citizen	3/20/14	50-A	Water shortages and toxins are big concerns as we enter "climate chaos".	1		Toxics/Pesticides; climate change					
463		(b) (6)			50-B	Very concerned about pesticide spraying on private forests--impacts humans, animals and organic farming.	1		Forestry-pesticides	Unclear			1	
464					83-A	Support disapproval. There has been little progress on the development of Best Management Practices in order to meet the requirements of the CZARA.	1		Decision-benefit			1		
465					83-B	Oregon does not have a program in place to deal with nonpoint source pollution in its coastal watersheds that is sufficient to carry out the CZARA management measures	1		General					
466					83-C	Water quality standards in coastal watersheds fail to protect Oregon's native fishes including; Coho and Chinook salmon, Cutthroat, Summer and Winter Steelhead.	1	WQS	Salmon-need more protection; General-fails to meet WQS/uses					
467					83-D	DEQ is not protecting our waters sufficiently to ensure our fish are free from toxic contamination, and that our rivers are not protected enough so we can swim in all of our watersheds	1	Toxics affecting fish	Salmon-need more protection					
468					83-E	ODF and ODA's pesticide use programs fail to control polluted runoff from logging, in Type N streams, and cattle operations.	1		Ag-pesticides; Ag-buffers; Ag-general					
469					83-F	Riparian buffers are insufficient to protect water quality.	1		Ag-buffers					
470					83-G	SB1010s are inadequate to protect water quality or improve habitat conditions.	1		Ag-general; general-need to improve water quality					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
471		Audubon Society of Portland	organization	3/19/14	83-H	The logging of unstable slopes and Type N stream created polluted runoff and the existing logging road network is also source of sediment.	1		forestry-riparian; forestry-landslides; forestry-roads					
472					83-I	Older septic systems create NPS.	1		OSDS; forestry-general					
473					83-J	Voluntary efforts to protect water quality and habitat have been dwarfed by the lack of rules to protect water quality.	2		General-voluntary approaches; General-need to improve water quality					
474					83-K	No rules in place to protect ecological function and processes on industrial timber or agricultural lands	2		Forestry-general; Ag-general					
475					83-L	Do not believe that Oregon has in place a program to adequately protect riparian zones that are critical to maintaining cold clean water essential to the recovery and health of our native aquatic species	2		Forestry-buffers; Ag-buffers; General-water quality; Salmon-need more protection					
476					83-M	Watershed council completed a herbicide monitoring program found runoff from all sources of applications – road side use, and agricultural and forestry operation. While they may have applied it correctly there was still run-off and the rules were ineffective to truly protect water quality	2		General-need to improve water quality; forestry-pesticides; ag-pesticides					
477					84-A	OAN worked to develop AWQMA and plans and believes ODA/DEQ are coordinating well to ensure continued integrity of the AWQMP and the resultant Area Plans which provide the state with the tools and an inherent adaptive approach to properly address non-point source pollution.	2	SB1010 works	Ag-general		1			
478					84-B	Believes the state has 1) programs in place to meet ag conditions, and 2) ensures wqs/uses are being met.	3		Ag-general					
479					84-C	25% of CNP is ag land, but less than 1% is in use other than pasture or hay. Therefore, there is little opportunity for soil disturbance or nutrient loading from traditional row crop fertilizers.	3		Ag-general					
480					84-D	Under the AWQMP, ODA implements site-specific and site-capable controls to both resolve existing sources and prevent future opportunities for pollution. Such an approach is reflected in the Area Plans today	3		Ag-general					
481					84-E	The focus of CZARA is not the use of specific measures identified in the 6217(g) guidance, but rather the design and implementation of appropriate measures – regardless of form - that can be developed and applied to ultimately achieve measurable beneficial results.	3	CZARA approval relies not on specific measures, but design and implementation of appropriate measures	General-problems with CZARA					
482					84-F	Congress specifically required that such measures could only be implemented so long as they are “economically achievable.” Together, these two components materially define the management measures to be implemented in the Area Plans- a fact also recognized by EPA. "the CNCPs must provide for implementation of these measures or alternative management measures....."	4	CZARA guidance	General-problems with CZARA					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
483					84-G	NOAA/EPA didn't provide any proof for allegation that water quality impairments from ag are "widespread"--only pointed to NMFS recent listings for Coho salmon and draft recovery plans but neither of these documents appear to support such a conclusion and certainly not one which would characterize agricultural activities as presenting concerns of “widespread” impairment. NMFS reports do not specify specific land use as a culprit for need for rip. buffers.	4		Ag-general; General-salmon;					
484					84-H	Does not agree with allegation that AWQMA enforcement is weak. Notes that AWQMPs lay out process for which enforcement actions are taken. Any reduction or withdraw of Section 319 funds will only serve to diminish ODA’s abilities to take enforcement action, not increase them	5	ag enforcement	Ag- general					
485					84-I	Refutes claim that AWQMPs are too vague and do not include specific BMP requirements. Neither CZARA nor the 6217(g) guidance prescribes the AWQMP’s adoption of specific management measures.	5 and 6	AWQMPs	Ag-general					
486					84-J	Disagrees with allegation that AWQMP are only focused on impaired areas. Actions and WQS developed for impairments can be the goalpost for restoration and protection.	6		Ag-general; general-water quality					
487					84-K	Disagrees with allegation that AWQMPs are not addressing legacy issues. Nothing within CZARA indicates Congress ever intended that the States consider “legacy” issues nor is there any requirement to address such issues under the 6217(g) guidance	6	Legacy	Ag-general					
488					84-M	The Ag Water Quality management plans are designed for the prevention and control of water pollution from agricultural activities and soil erosion in the affected management area. Further, as EPA stated, "A well developed management program supports activities with the greatest potential to produce early, demonstrable water quality results.....".	3							
489					84-N	Under Section II, Federal Agencies acknowledge that Oregon had previously satisfied CZARA with the introduction of its six Area Plans that address non-point source pollution covering the coastal nonpoint management area	4							
490					84-O	Area Plans do provide for specific measures. By exampleonly, required conditions in the North Coast Basin area in part require as follows: (2)(a) allow the natural and managed regeneration and growth of riparian vegetation--trees shrubs, grasses and sedges--along natural waterways (as defined in OAR 141--085-0010(27) to provide shade to moderate water temperatures and bank stability to maintain erosion near background levels. (b) The technical criteria to determine compliance with OAR 603-095-0840(2)(a) are:..... (E) Management activities are conducted in a manner so as to maintain streambank integrity through 25-year storm events. OAR 603-095-0840	6							
491					84-P	Disagree with the NOAA/EPA statement that AWQMA planning has focused primarily on impaired areas when the focus should be on both protection and restoration. Suggests that standards that could be used to address an impaired area could just as easily apply to any restoration effort. For example, the excerpt of standards provided above from OAR 603-095-0840 can be said to address an impaired area while also providing protection and restoration benefits.	6							



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
492		Oregon Assoc. of Nurseries	organization	3/20/14	84-L	We believe that the continued successful implementation of the program must rely on local management experiences, both currently and in the future, which will inform how to craft the most appropriate regulatory standards. This process of creating ever improving standards of course will come from the existing adaptive management, outcome-based approach within each of the Area Plans.	7	Adaptive mgmt	General					
493		(b) (6)	citizen	3/20/14	85-A	Support disapproval	1		Decision			1		
494					85-B	Concerne with water quality, toxics, deforestation and fisheries health	1		General - fails to meet wqs/uses					
495					85-C	FPA, Right to Forest and Pesticide Pre-emption laws have led to water quality impairments/poisoning in Rogue/Umpqua.	1		Forestry- General; Forestry -- pesticides					
496					85-D	Coastal watersheds are impaired due to state govn't corruption and control by forest and chemical industry. Cites 2 examples of how EPA has gotten involved with two problems in OR (OR Health Authority's Hwy 36 investigation and Curry County airial spraying poisoning)	2		Forestry - pesticides					
497					85-E	Supports Beyond Toxics Comments.	2		Forestry - pesticides					
498		(b) (6)	organization		57-B	Program guidance mirrors the statute in requiring theat states demonstrate the use of additional management measures when needed to meet water quality standards and protect beneficial uses.	7		General -- need to consider other issues	for		1		
499					57-C	The Federal Agencies expect the implementation of both the management measures and additional management measures in a reasonable period of time.	8		General -- need to consider other issues					
500					57-D	Oregon has repeatedly submitted a coastal nonpoint program that EPA and NOAA have repeatedly refused to approve, in large part because it did not include adequate regulation of forest practices in the form of additional management measures.	9	including excerpts from January 13, 1998, EPA and NOAA, Findings for the Oregon Coastal Nonpoint Program. Excerpts from 2004 interim decision document and 2008 response to Oregon's 2007documents. Citation of September 20, 2006 email to Robert Baumgarnter from Amanda Punton.	Forestry -- General; Forestry -- riparian; Forestry -- landslides; Forestry -- roads					
501					57-E	Fully agrees with EPA and NOAA findings that Oregon has failed to develop and implement additional management measures for foresry and so has failed to submit an approvable program under CZARA.	12		Forestry -- General					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
502					57-F	Oregon's voluntary and regulatory forest practices programs do not sufficiently protect water quality or designated beneficial uses.	12	OR Forest Practices Act, Revised Statutes §527.610	Forestry -- General					
503					57-G	Oregon's forest practices program improperly equates compliance with forest practices regulations with compliance with water quality standards.	13	ORS §527.770	General -- water quality; Monitoring -- improvements needed; Forestry -- General					
504					57-H	ODEQ has failed to use its authority to override ODF's inadequate forest practices in order to bring compliance with water quality standards	13	Comparisons to State of Washington esp. HCP's	General -- water quality; Forestry -- General					
505					57-I	Failure to protect water quality from impacts due to roads, buffers, and logging on steep/unstable slopes	15	Declaration of Christopher A. Frissell, Ph.D. submitted in support of letter and incorporated by reference	Forestry -- General; Forestry -- riparian; Forestry -- landslides; Forestry -- roads					
506					57-J	Effectiveness of the overall system of riparian management zones in maintaining sufficiently low turbidity is diminished at a watershed scale due to inadequate buffers in headwater basins.	17		General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; Forestry -- riparian					
507					57-K	Clearcutting riparian areas around streams increases the probability of debris flows and sediment delivery to streams due to the accumulation of debris.	18		Forestry -- riparian; Forestry -- clear cuts		20	49	15	84
508					57-L	Riparian buffers in Oregon's rules do not sufficiently prevent the warming of streams that accompanies loss of canopy cover, do not sufficiently filter nutrients and sediment from surface waters draining through riparian buffers, and do not protect streams from debris flows and landslides.	20		Forestry -- riparian					
509					57-M	The science is overwhelming: Oregon's riparian buffer and steep slope logging rules are insufficient to protect water quality and all designated beneficial uses.	20		General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; Forestry -- riparian; Forestry landslides					
510					57-N	The construction, use, maintenance, and existence of logging roads detrimentally affects stream health and aquatic habitat by increasing sediment delivery and stream turbidity.	20		Forestry -- roads					
511					57-O	Oregon's forest practices rules impose generic BMPs and do not use pertinent water quality data to drive road management decisions; in fact they are precisely the kinds of BMPs that have been shown to be inadequate and ineffective at protecting water quality and beneficial uses.	22		General -- water quality; Forestry -- roads					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
512					57-P	Oregon forest practices regulations applicable to forest roads consistently prioritize logging over protection of water quality.	23	Oregon's rules do not require ODF to disapprove written plans for the construction of logging roads that may result in adverse water quality impacts.	General -- water quality; Forestry -- roads					
513					57-Q	Oregon's road location rule does not require operators to eliminate or avoid water quality problems; rather, it simply requires them to minimize risk. EPA and NOAA cannot approve Oregon's CNPCP component for forest roads simply based on rules that require operators to minimize the risk to waters of the state.	23-24	"minimizing risk" is not the same as avoiding adverse water quality impacts	General -- water quality; Forestry -- roads					
514					57-R	Oregon's forest road rules are so loaded with vague, ambiguous, precatory, and conditional language that they can afford EPA and NOAA no rational basis for concluding that they ensure protection of water quality and designated beneficial uses in Oregon's coastal areas.	24	"avoid locating roads on steep slopes, slide areas, high landslide hazard locations where <i>viable</i> alternatives exist" and "make use of existing roads where <i>practical</i> ." Who decides what is practical or viable and what criteria are used in the analysis?	Forestry -- landslides; Forestry -- roads					
515					57-S	EPA and NOAA cannot rely on Oregon's enforcement authority where enforcement most likely only occurs <i>after</i> damage to water quality occurs. OAR 629-625 rules generally mean that so long as operators are not harming water quality they are in compliance with the rule.	24		Forestry -- General					
516					57-T	Oregon's wet weather road use rule's purpose is "to reduce the delivery of fine sediment to streams caused by the use of forest roads during wet periods that may adversely affect downstream water quality in Type F or Type D streams," is designed to reduce delivery of fine sediment, but not designed to eliminate the delivery of fine sediment or to ensure that such delivery does not impair water quality.	25	OAR-625-0700	Forestry -- roads					
517					57-U	Oregon road rules lack a requirement to bring existing, inactive logging roads and other forest roads up to a standard that effectively prevents water quality problems. This results in many forest roads which are not currently being used for logging falling through the regulatory cracks and continuing to have a negative impact on water quality.	26		Forestry -- roads					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
518					57-V	Implementation of BMPs without reference to and monitoring of applicable water quality standards -- including the protection of designated beneficial uses -- is simply inadequate to protect Oregon streams.	27		General -- water quality; Monitoring -- improvements needed; Forestry -- General					
519					57-W	Despite EPA's and NOAA's telling Oregon for over a decade that its forest practices programs are not sufficiently protecting water quality, and despite ample and relevant science demonstrating that clear-cutting and other logging practices in Oregon generate nonpoint source pollution that harms water quality, Oregon substantially increased the amount of clear-cutting allowed in North Coast state forests.	28	Current FMP goals allow clear-cutting of roughly an additional 100,000 acres above the goal in the previous FMP.	Forestry -- General; Forestry -- clear cuts					
520					57-X	EPA and NOAA state that legacy effects of agriculture (denuded riparian areas, damage to natural stream morphology, eroding streambanks, etc...) are not addressed though existing regulatory tools, but have concluded tht agriculture plans are a regulatory mechanism to address past actions that are the primary cause of eroding streambanks.	34		Ag -- legacy; Ag -- EP& M's					
521					57-Y	ODA's enforcement authority excludes most of Oregon's agricultural nonpoint source contributions, particularly its contribution to temperature in Oregon's streams from lack of shade and from exces sedimentation.	35		Ag -General; Ag -- EP&M's					
522					57-Z	Oregon has repeatedly relied on the TMDL program to purportedly demonstrate to the federal agencies that it has a plan in place to control nonpoint source pollution in coastal watersheds. EPA cannot rely on these assertions given Oregon's own failure to use the TMDL program to bring nonpoint sources into compliance with load allocations established in the TMDLs.	36		General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; Ag -- General					
523					57-AA	DEQ has issued NPDES permits in the Rogue River Basin on the assumption that nonpoint sources will contribute zero heat load, but made a completely contrary assumption when it allwoed the City of Medford to plant trees on agricultural lands in lieu of directly reducing the thermal load in its discharge. This contrary assumption undermines any suggestion that Oregon relies on the load allocations established for nonpoint sources in its temperature TMDLs to protect riparian vegation sufficient to meet water quality standards.	37		General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; Ag -- General					
524					57-BB	Approvable state programs are required to assess over time the success of the management measures in reducing pollution loads and improving water quality. Because it has not identified the practices that constitute Oregon's version of meeting management measures, it would be impossible for the state to ascertain whether the managment meaures are in place and whether they have been successful in reducing pollutant loads sufficiently to avoid the need for additional managment measures.	37	ODA findings for coastal watersheds (Coos/Coquille, MidCoast, North Coast, Bear Creek, Inland Rogue, Umpqua)	General -- need to consider other issues; Ag -- General					
525					57-CC	Oregon water quality standards and designated uses require the implementation of additional management measures. Given that in almost all instances, an allocation to all nonpoint sources for temperature increases is zero, it is even more likely that agricuture is currently contributing to violations of temperature standards and therefore requires additional managment measures.	39		General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; General -- need to consider other issues; Ag - General					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
526					57-DD	EPA and NOAA found that the last of the agricultural plans was put in place by ODA in October 2007. The fact that the plans and rules have been in place for such a long time should suggest that Oregon can point to their widespread success in addressing the conditions on agricultural lands that have caused and contributed to violations of water quality standards. In fact, they cannot.	40-41		General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; Ag -- General					
527					57-EE	ODA's most recent new efforts to address agricultural water quality are inadequate to meet CZARA management measures and additional management measures that are needed. None of the ODA basin rules incorporates additional management measures as needed to meet the zero load allocations established in the existing temperature TMDLs for Oregon coastal watersheds.	41	ODA's Water Quality Management Program's guidance documents: "Streamside Vegetation Assessment Tool" and "Proposed Tools for Measuring Progress in Small Watersheds: Streamside Vegetation Assessment Compliance Evaluation."	General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; General -- need to consider other issues; Ag - General					
528					57-FF	Bear Creek cannot be held up as an example of how Oregon has a program to control agricultural nonpoint source pollution because it is primarily an example of how unique circumstances can pressure nonpoint sources into taking significant action. Absent those circumstances, the actions will not occur.	46		General - voluntary approaches; Ag -- General					
529					57-GG	Oregon's management measures for pesticides are not adequate to meet water quality standards including full support of designated uses in Oregon and additional management measures are required.	47		General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; Toxics/Pesticides; Forestry -- pesticides; Ag -- Pesticides					
530					57-HH	Despite the lack of any additional ODA rules beyond the EPA pesticide labels, which have been demonstrated to be inadequate for protection of threatened coho, EPA and NOAA have not made any findings on the adequacy of Oregon's program to protect water quality and designated uses from pesticides applied to agricultural lands.	49		Toxics/Pesticides: Salmon -- need more protection					
531					57-II	The federal agencies praise Oregon's Water Quality Pesticide Management Plan, which purportedly uses water monitoring data to drive so-called adaptive management actions, but the state does little monitoring of pesticides with which to make this work and there is no evidence it collects any data in coastal watersheds.	49	source: State of Oregon, Pesticide Management Plan for Water Quality Protection (May 20-11)	Monitoring -- improvements needed: Toxics/Pesticides					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
532					57-JJ	Oregon ignores many of its standards and data when it develops its 303d lists with the effect that data are not translated into impaired waters listings with any regularity.	49		General -- water quality					
533					57-KK	Oregon's CNPCP fails to identify land uses and critical coastal areas that will require additional management measures to attain and maintain water quality standards because it relies on a flawed Clean Water Act section 303d listing process to identify impaired streams.	50	CZARA Program C	General -- water quality; General -- need to consider other issues					
534					57-LL	EPA and NOAA guidance urges states to rely on their 303d list for purposes of CZARA, but the problem with doing so in Oregon is that the DEQ has, for many years, failed to meet the requirements set out in federal regulations to "assemble and evaluate all existing and readily available water quality related data and information to develop the list."	52		General -- water quality; General -- need to consider other issues					
535					57-MM	DEQ does not use its nonpoint source assessments to develop its 303d lists, contrary to EPA listing guidance and EPA/NOAA CZARA guidance.	52		General -- water quality; General -- need to consider other issues					
536					57-NN	Oregon fails to identify land uses causing or threatening water quality impairments by ignoring a wide variety of technical information available to identify land uses that consistently cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards in coastal watersheds and harm designated uses.	53	E.g., ESA-listed coho and their habitat.	General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; General -- Salmon; General -- need to consider other issues					
537					57-OO	Oregon does not use TMDLs to identify critical coastal areas as required for approval programs under CZARA.	58		General -- need to consider other issues					
538					57-PP	Oregon's TMDL program changes numeric criteria for temperature bypassing section 303c federal approval and producing criteria in excess of safe levels for cold-water species.	59		General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; General -- salmon; General -- need to consider other issues					
539					57-QQ	Oregon's TMDL program fails to result in changes to nonpoint source controls sufficient to meet load allocations established in TMDLs and necessary to meet water quality standards.	61	40 CFR § 130.2 (i)	General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; General -- need to consider other issues					
540					57-RR	Most Oregon coastal watershed TMDLs establish load allocations for nonpoint sources but their associated water quality management plans fail to support an effective coastal nonpoint source pollution control program	62		General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; General -- need to consider other issues					
541					57-SS	Despite nearly all of the TMDLs for temperature in Oregon's coastal watersheds' having established a load allocation of zero heat increase for nonpoint sources, the load allocations have not been used to determine minimum riparian buffer width, height, and density to achieve the load allocations.	69		General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; General -- need to consider other issues; Forestry -- riparian					

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
542		NWEA		3/20/14	57-TT	Oregon TMDLs fail to evaluate whether CZARA management measures are sufficient to meet load allocations for nonpoint sources and fail to establish additional management measures needed to meet load allocations for nonpoint sources.	70		General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; General -- need to consider other issues					
543					57-UU	Oregon fails to systematically address violations of water quality standards caused by excess sedimentation.	76	"Methodology for Oregon's 2012 Water Quality Report and List of Water Quality Limited Waters."Oregon DEQ	General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; General -- need to consider other issues					
544					57-VV	The current status of listed aquatic species in Oregon, and Oregon's failure to make a dent in recovery efforts for those species, demonstrate that Oregon's water quality protection programs are inadequate and not meeting CZARA standards.	81		General -- fails to meet wqs/uses; General -- Salmon; General -- need to consider other issues					
545					57-WW	EPA and NOAA have violated the law by failing to withhold CWA and CZMA grant money from Oregon since 1998. EPA's and NOAA's "conditional approval" of Oregon's CNPCP contravenes CZARA and cannot be maintained.	81	16 USCA § 1455 b	General					
546					57-WW	EPA and NOAA have violated the law by failing to withhold CWA and CZMA grant money from Oregon since 1998. EPA's and NOAA's "conditional approval" of Oregon's CNPCP contravenes CZARA and cannot be maintained.	81	16 USCA § 1455 b c						